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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, fair. Temp. 16-27 (61-81). LONDON: Saturday, showers. Temp. 18-24 (64-75). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Saturday, fair. Temp. 20-29 (68-84). FRANKFURT: Saturday, stormy. Temps. 14-86 (57-86). NEW YORK: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 19-28 (64-28).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 14

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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50,000 on Strike in Poland Are Ordered Back to Work

WARSAW, Aug. 15 (UPI) — Strikes spread throughout the Baltic coast around Gdansk Friday, with more than 50,000 Polish workers walking off their jobs, but the government vowed not to yield to demands for massive wage increases and political reforms.

Polish Premier Edward Babiuch said in a televised address that the Communist government will not back down and rescind the meat-price increases that triggered the past two months of labor turmoil.

Mr. Babiuch conceded Poland has borrowed to the limit of its credit around the world, and he said "many changes will have to take place in the management of the economy." But he called on all strikers throughout Poland to return to work to prevent "interruption of the rhythm of production."

A few minutes after Mr. Babiuch finished speaking, word spread through Warsaw of yet another strike here, against a large factory that produces cranes and other heavy equipment for the construction industry. Most strikes in Poland at present are in Gdansk, but other walkouts were reported in Wroclaw and Lodz.

Communications Cut

Authorities cut off communications between the strike regions in Gdansk and the rest of Poland, so the shipyard workers whose walkout triggered the new crisis were unable to air their reaction to the Communist premier's address.

Mr. Babiuch gave no specific details in his discussion of Poland's indebtedness — Western estimates put it at $19.4 billion — and his principal recommendation to the nation's workers appeared to be to forget about strikes and return to their jobs. But his appearance alone on television was a dramatic sign of the Communist leadership's concern about the detererioration of Poland's labor-management relations.

The reaction of the Soviet Union has been one of the unspoken worries of many Poles during the past seven weeks of worker protests. Mr. Babiuch referred indirectly to Moscow in his his speech, saying, "The world watches how we cope with our problems. We have reliable friends and allies who have been worried because of our troubles and who believe that we shall be able to solve them on our own."

Workers at the huge Lenin Shipbuilding Works, where the Gdansk strikes began yesterday, had specifically demanded that Mr. Babiuch travel to the northern city to hear their complaints firsthand. Negotiations between the workers' strike committee and officials in charge of the shipyard took place intermittently today, but no progress was reported.

Gierek Returns

Meanwhile, Polish Communist Party leader Edward Gierek returned from the Soviet Union. Without commenting on the unrest itself, Tass said Mr. Gierek had returned to Warsaw from the Soviet Crimea. Officially, he was in the Crimea for a "rest," but while there he conferred with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Reports from Gdansk, 175 miles northwest of Warsaw, said between 50,000 and 60,000 workers were on strike, their ranks swelled when bus drivers joined shipyard workers in a sympathy strike that brought municipal transportation to a halt in the city of 500,000.

Dissident sources said that the Gdansk strikers were making political as well as labor demands. Be-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Air Force Ex-Leader Executed in Tehran

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Aug. 15 — The first post-revolutionary head of the Iranian Air Force was executed at dawn today, accused of masterminding a plot to overthrow the Islamic republic he once served. Maj. Gen. Said Mehdiyun was one of 15 persons shot by firing squads at Evin Prison.

Meanwhile, Tehran's radio said that the ambassadors of six nations met with the speaker of the Iranian Majlis (parliament), Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani and handed him a note asking for steps for the release of the 52 American hostages.

"We express our anxiety concerning the continued detention of the U.S. hostages and ask for measures for their release, since their detention contradicts international regulations," the note said. The ambassadors from Austria, Norway, Switzerland, Finland, Spain, Australia, New Zealand and Greece were meeting with Ayatollah Rafsanjani to congratulate him on his election as parliamentary speaker.

Ayatollah Rafsanjani said he would discuss the letter with representatives of the Majlis.

64 Executions

The executions brought to 64 the number of persons to die before firing squads since the plot was foiled. The government said the conspiracy was aimed at restoring to power Shahpour Bakhtiar, the last premier appointed by the late shah.

According to the head of the Islamic military court trying the plotters, Gen. Mehdiyun was to have been in overall military command of the revolt, which involved the bombing of strategic targets in Tehran. His alleged chief assistant, Gen. Ayatollah Mohaqeqi, who was to have commanded air operations, was executed on July 21.

Gen. Mehdiyun was appointed to head the air force by the provisional government on Feb. 13, 1979, two days after the revolution. He was sacked after only three days following protests and strikes by junior officers who said he was unfit to command.

The chief of the Islamic military court, Mohammed Revshahri, said last month that Gen. Mehdiyun had admitted being in contact with Mr. Bakhtiar, now living in exile in Paris.

He said this week that 300 people had been charged in connection with the coup plot. One hundred have been tried, and some have been acquitted and released, he said.

Four other persons were shot at Evin early today. They were three officials of the shah's government and a fourth man accused of common crimes.

The ex-officials were Jusef Khoskish, a former Central Bank governor who was accused of economic treason, and two alleged officers of the shah's secret police, one the former warden of Evin and the other a representative to the now defunct Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) military alliance.

In the northwestern city of Tabriz, six persons, including a clergyman, were executed on charges of rebellion. All were said to be members or sympathizers of the outlawed Kurdish Democratic Party, which is fighting government forces for autonomy.

In Tehran, more than 3,000 people protested outside the British Embassy against the detention of Iranian students arrested in London

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

United Press International

Emperor Hirohito leads Japan in a minute of silence during Friday's memorial ceremonies.

Hirohito Leads War Memorial Rites

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (AP) — Emperor Hirohito, 79, the sole survivor of Japan's World War II leadership, today marked with "profound emotion" the 35th anniversary of the end of the war.

"Even today I feel a sense of anguish when I think of all those lost on the battlefields or felled by the ravages of the last great war, and of their families that survived," Hirohito told a gathering of 6,390 relatives of Japanese war dead in a ceremony at Tokyo's Budokan martial arts hall.

It was at the stroke of noon on Aug. 15, 1945 that Hirohito ended almost four years of war with the United States and its allies when he announced in a radio broadcast, "the war situation has developed not necessarily to Japan's advantage." At the time, Hirohito was considered a "living god."

Two weeks later, on Sept. 2, the documents of surrender were signed on the deck of the U.S. battleship Missouri.

As clocks struck noon in Tokyo today, the emperor, a stoop-shouldered figurehead symbol of state, led the nation in a minute of silent prayer for the 2.5 to 3 million Japanese who died in the war.

Throughout the country, sirens wailed and bells tolled to mark the moment of remembrance. Flags were flown at half staff in memorial.

Representing the survivors was Kimiko Yumoto, 46, who lost her father in fighting at Luzon, in the Philippines, in June, 1945. Standing before an altar draped with the rising sun flag and 25,000 white and yellow chrysanthemums, she said, "We have lived to this day bearing the sadness of having lost our irreplaceable relatives.

"We must all individually do what we can to protect peace and freedom in Japan, Asia and the world.

"Please, those who perished in the war, try to rest in peace."

Wreaths were placed on the altar by surviving relatives while the Tokyo University Orchestra played Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony.

Carter Appeals To Kennedy For Support

By Hedrick Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT) — President Carter, in a battling partisan mood as he accepted his party's nomination for a second term, declared last night that the 1980 election offered voters "a stark choice" between rival visions of America and vowed, "we are going to beat the Republicans in November."

Evoking the fighting campaign tactics of Harry Truman, another underdog Democratic president, in the 1948 campaign, Mr. Carter sharply attacked the arms and tax policies of Ronald Reagan, his Republican rival, as "irresponsible" and "outrageous." The Republicans, he charged, offer "a fantasy America" of "simple solutions — simple and wrong."

The president made a dramatic, spotlit entry into the darkened hall for the finale of the party's 38th national convention and with a dramatic appeal for party unity, he called on Sen. Edward Kennedy, his vanquished rival, to join the political fight ahead.

"Ted, you're a tough competitor and a superb campaigner — I can attest to that," he said in his remarks. "I reach out tonight to you and those who supported you in your valiant and passionate campaign."

"Ted, your party needs — and I need — your idealism and dedication working for us. There is no doubt that even greater service lies ahead of you — and we are grateful to have your strong partnership now in the larger cause to which your own life has been dedicated."

Kennedy at Podium

Sen. Kennedy provided the political capstone of the evening by setting aside the rivalries of the primary campaign and the divisions of the convention to join the president on the podium for the traditional show of party unity. He had watched the president's speech in his suite at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

As other political leaders were introduced, the crowd started chanting, "We want Ted," and when he appeared, it gave a tremendous roar. Cordial but unsmiling, the senator shook hands with Mr. Carter, Vice President Walter Mondale and other leaders. He waved to the crowd and left after three minutes, but the cheers brought him back. When he left a second time, the 23-minute demonstration for Mr. Carter died out, and the convention closed.

Before the president's address, the delegates went through the ritual roll-call renomination of Mr. Mondale as Mr. Carter's running mate.

Mr. Mondale's name was placed in nomination by Douglas Fraser, president of the United Auto Workers union, who hailed him as "a progressive voice" in the administration, "the same kind of Democrat" as Sen. Kennedy, in an obvious appeal for support from Sen. Kennedy's partisans for the Carter-Mondale ticket.

'Progressive Platform'

Until Mr. Carter's acceptance speech, the hall — decorated in green and jammed to the rafters — seemed almost subdued. But an air of anticipation and excitement mounted as Mr. Mondale lashed out against the Republicans and set off bobbing banners and partisan cheers.

Not only did Mr. Carter pay tribute to Sen. Kennedy's "magnificent statement of what the Democratic Party has meant to the people of our country" but he also declared, in a bow to the senator's emphasis on the platform, "I am proud to run on a sound and progressive platform."

And echoing the sharp attacks against the Republicans that Sen. Kennedy had launched in his impassioned speech two nights earlier, Mr. Carter charged that the fall election would give the voters the choice between a Republican future of "despair, surrender and risk" and a Democratic future of "security, justice and peace."

He conjured the vision of "a revitalized economy" based on the energy program that he had pushed through Congress during his term, "guaranteed equal rights at last" for women in the Constitution and peace based on revived American military strength and "and by American moral strength."

But some delegates, in an extraordinary response to a nominee's acceptance address, booed Mr. Carter when he recalled that in response to the Russian intervention of Afghanistan he had called for draft legislation, a point of contention with Sen. Kennedy and his partisans. The boos were quickly overridden by pro-Carter cheering and applause.

Throughout his speech, Mr. Carter used a forceful, assertive, combative rhetorical style that aides said was intended to overcome what they conceded was the political liability of his public image as a sometimes confused and vacillating president.

The president called Mr.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Carter Blows Wrong Horn

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (LAT) — President Carter made a slip during a tribute to Hubert Humphrey last night while giving his acceptance speech at the Democratic National Convention.

Praising past Democratic greats, including Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman and John Kennedy, Mr. Carter said of the late vice president: "And a big-hearted man who should have been president and would have been one of the greatest presidents of all time — Hubert Horatio Hornblower."

Capt. Horatio Hornblower was the reluctant hero in a series of novels by C.S. Forester that dealt with the British Royal Navy in the days of sailing ships.

Immediately realizing his mistake, Mr. Carter paused, looked distressed, and corrected himself, "er, Humphrey."

Summit Would Follow U.S. Vote

Sadat Urges New 'Camp David'

From Agency Dispatches

CAIRO, Aug. 15 — President Anwar Sadat has suggested a second Camp David-style summit with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Carter after the Nov. 4 U.S. presidential election to break the deadlock in Middle East peace efforts.

A U.S. State Department spokesman in Washington was not enthusiastic, however, urging that the suspended talks on Palestinian self-rule be resumed as soon as possible.

Mr. Sadat's proposal came in a letter to Mr. Begin, his second in a two-week war of words, which was delivered today to Israeli officials in Cairo and Jerusalem. He suggested a new summit "to uproot the differences which have continued for long between the two countries before they get worse."

"It would not be fair to impose our problems on President Carter at this time in view of his other preoccupations," he said. "What we should do, in tribute to President Carter's major contribution to the cause of peace, is to hold the conference when his preoccupations are ended."

After giving the 34-page letter to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir in Jerusalem, Egyptian Ambassador Sa'ad Mortada told reporters, "Egypt does not feel that conditions enabling the resumption of the [Palestinian] autonomy talks have been created."

The autonomy talks have become stalled by Israel's declaration of sovereignty over the entire city of Jerusalem, which Mr. Mortada called "not useful." Mr. Sadat insisted in his letter that Israel's action is illegal and that Israeli settlements in occupied Arab lands must be dismantled.

In an apparent break with diplomatic protocol, a copy of the letter was handed to the U.S. ambassador to Egypt, Alfred Atherton Jr., hours before it was delivered to Mr. Shamir. The move was seen as a signal from Egypt to show the importance it attaches to the U.S. role as a full partner in the frozen talks.

The letter calls on Israel to soften its policies on Jerusalem and other occupied Arab territories to make a revival of peace efforts possible. Mr. Sadat suspended the Palestinian autonomy negotiations Aug. 2 to protest the Israeli declaration of sovereignty over Jerusalem.

State Department View

In Washington, State Department spokesman David Passage said, "It is our belief that it is desirable to resume the talks as quickly as possible, and not wait until after the elections."

He said the United States would be prepared to see the Mideast talks resumed at any of three levels: technical experts, full-fledged negotiators or at a summit.

Mr. Carter's special Middle East envoy, Sol Linowitz, has rescheduled his trip to Egypt and Israel for the end of the month, administration officials said yesterday. He will try to persuade the two countries to put aside the Jerusalem dispute and resume their negotiations.

In part, the administration's determination to continue pressing for the talks is based on political necessity, some State Department officials said. Mr. Carter intends to describe his Middle East diplomacy as a major achievement of his four years in office, and acknowledgement of a collapse in the talks would undercut that campaign claim.

Mr. Linowitz had originally planned to fly to the Middle East this weekend, but the polemical exchanges over Jerusalem between Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin forced the postponement.

Now his staff is blocking out the weekend starting Aug. 29 for the trip, officials said. Diplomatic mes-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

inside

WEEKEND:

Is French design too modern for the French? — Lillian Hellman: A Wounded lioness of letters. Page 7W.

FINANCE:

Soaring food costs in the United States pushed the wholesale prices up in July by the largest amount in nearly six years, the government reported. Page 11.

Observers Say Rebel Resistance Dooms Political Settlement of Afghan Crisis

By Stuart Auerbach

KABUL (WP) — The popular revolt against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has spread so widely through this country that any political solution appears doomed and Moscow may find it impossible to pull its 80,000 troops out, many diplomats here believe.

Not only would the Babrak Karmal government installed last December collapse for lack of any popular support, but chaos would grip the country and the Russians probably would have to fight their way out, they say.

If the diplomats here are correct, even a U.S.-Soviet agreement with guarantees of noninterference in Afghan affairs would be thwarted as rebelling tribesmen who have become emboldened by the Red Army's failure to crush them.

"If you put the clock back six or seven months, it might have been possible to work out a political solution which ignored the rebel forces. I don't believe that is possible now," said a Western European diplomat who is considered one of the most astute analysts here.

Asian and other nonaligned diplomats interviewed in the Afghan capital agreed with his pessimistic conclusions.

5 to 10 Years

Most said they thought the Soviet occupation would last five to 10 more years and some predicted Moscow would shortly increase its troop strength here to 400,000 men — almost as many as the half-million soldiers the United States had in Vietnam at the peak of the fighting there.

Some even expect cross-border attacks on Pakistan, where some rebel groups have their headquarters and which Moscow insists is channeling arms to the insurgent forces as well as providing them sanctuaries.

One diplomat predicted, "Apathy and acceptance will set in over time when the Afghans realize there is nothing they can do."

There is no evidence right now of any attitude of surrender. "The rebels keep getting clobbered and yet they keep coming back," said a Western diplomat.

Quite clearly, the Russians were stunned by the resistance they encountered when they moved their troops into Afghanistan last December. They appeared to have believed that their massive show of force would cow the Afghans into submission, and did very little last January and February.

"That was totally unwise," a European diplomat said. "Surely they must have known that in the long run this rebel movement would build up, be more effective."

Popular Support

Another diplomat thinks the Russians looked at Afghanistan through European eyes, and expected the same response to a show of force that they got in Hungary and Czechoslovakia. But the Afghans, fiercely independent and with a long tradition of repelling invaders, refused to play dead.

The rebel forces have gained strength and, more important, popular support. "The presence of Soviet troops has polarized the population and unified the opposition," said one observer, "but tribal and family differences have not been buried."

Therefore, it appears likely the rebels would begin fighting among themselves if the unifying factor of Soviet troops in their country were ended.

"If there was a withdrawal," said

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

A U.S. 'Uniform' in Moscow: 2 Views

By Anthony Austin

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 (NYT) — The subway train stopped and a young man got on.

He was wearing a fashionably weathered pair of blue jeans with an American "Wrangler" trademark and a khaki shirt with the insignia, in English, "U.S. Air Force." A pocket sported a multicolored ribbon.

"Excuse me, young man," said one of the passengers, unable to contain himself, "but what is your name?"

"Viktor," the youth replied.

"Why?"

"Tell me, Viktor," the man said, "where did you get that fine shirt?"

"From out there. It was brought in."

"I see. And do you know, Viktor, that this is an American military uniform?"

"Sure. So what?"

"And do you know how much blood has been spilled in the past decade because of the people who wore that uniform?"

"This is a democracy — I wear what I want," muttered the young man, and got off at the next stop.

Komsomolskaya Pravda, the paper of the Young Communist League, reported the episode yesterday as an example of the fad of wearing hand-me-down American clothes against which the Soviet guardians of public morality have long waged intermittent battle.

One Man's Fad Is Another's Moral Poison

The attacks mount in summer, when safely Socialist outerwear is discarded and the corrupting influence of American garments acquired from Western tourists is on the increase. Last summer, the targets were T-shirts with slogans and pictures deemed an offense against the Soviet way of life.

But wearing American military uniforms, Komsomolskaya Pravda made clear, is going a bit far.

Do the youths who flaunt these Air Force uniforms, with their rows of ribbons, know what they stand for? the paper asked. Suppose the decoration worn by the young man in the subway had been awarded in the Vietnam War?

With a series of word pictures, the newspaper sought to evoke memories of that war:

"The roaring engines of a B-52 ... the heart-rending howl of American bombs hurtling down toward the Vietnamese earth ... the wailing of a grief-stricken young Vietnamese mother.

"A Vietnamese boy without his left leg and with a scar in place of his right eye ... and monsters in shirts with the insignia 'U.S. Air Force' taunting the boy by sticking a lighted cigarette in his mouth and snapping pictures.

"Does the 'fashionable' youth in the subway know about the 'exploits' for which American warriors won their decorations?

"The United States Army has long been the symbol of a threat to peace, the symbol of war. Not for nothing does American youth today refuse to submit to the military registration process demanded by the Carter administration."

The vogue for American uniforms may affect just a few among the young, the paper said, but it is "outrageous, foolish and incomprehensible," reflecting a want of Soviet patriotism, and it raises questions about the way these erring youths were raised.

"A fashionable article with a militaristic label is a deliberate advertisement for a society that is alien to ours. Just remember that, when you select a 'stylish' article of clothing."

Moscow Police Seize 5 Near U.S. Embassy

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 (AP) — An unidentified man and woman, accompanied by three neatly dressed young children, were seized by police and taken away today near the entrance of the U.S. Embassy in downtown Moscow, witnesses reported.

They said four policemen from the Soviet militia that regularly guards the embassy grabbed the man, who appeared to be about 35 years old. They said the woman, who was seized by two guards, screamed as she was taken away.

Associated Press

President Carter (left) and Sen. Edward Kennedy (right) shake hands at the podium during the Democratic convention Thursday night in New York as convention chairman Rep. Thomas O'Neill looks on. Behind Sen. Kennedy is Mr. Carter's campaign chairman, Robert Strauss.

Iran General Seen in U.S. Before Shooting

Shadowy Internal Security Chief Served Both Shah, Ayatollah

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (NYT) — Law-enforcement officials believe that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's internal security chief, Gen. Hossein Fardoust, was in the Washington area shortly before the shooting of an Iranian exile leader last month.

The apparent purpose of his trip, the officials said yesterday, was to step up activities in support of the ayatollah and against his critics.

Iranian exiles have told the police and the FBI that they saw Gen. Fardoust here in the two weeks before Ali Akbar Tabatabai was shot to death in the doorway of his home in suburban Bethesda, Md., on July 22. The investigators have acquired independent information, apparently from intelligence sources, to corroborate the reports, according to government officials.

Tabatabai had been press attache at the Iranian Embassy under the shah and, as president of the Iranian Freedom Foundation, had become an outspoken critic of Ayatollah Khomeini.

The revolutionary government in Iran and its supporters have encouraged pro-Khomeini demonstrations in several countries. Ayatollah Sadegh Khalkhali, an Iranian judge, *took responsibility for having a* nephew of the shah killed on a Paris street last December.

The revolutionary government in Iran and its supporters are also suspected of having played a role in other shootings outside Iran, including an attempt in Paris on the life of Dr. Shahpour Bakhtiar, a leading enemy of the ayatollah.

In court papers, the Montgomery County, Md., police and the FBI have described Daoud Salahuddin, also known as David Theodore Belfield, as the killer of Tabatabai. The 29-year-old Mr. Salahuddin worked in the Iranian interests section of the Algerian Embassy, which has represented Iran in this country since Washington and Tehran broke off formal diplomatic relations in April.

Spokesmen for the bureau have said that Mr. Salahuddin left the United States shortly after the Tabatabai killing.

Gen. Fardoust, according to American officials, is the head of Iran's new internal security and intelligence operation, known as Savama. He was deputy chief of Savak, the shah's secret police force, and was reportedly arrested by the revolutionary forces in Iran in 1979. In her recently published memoirs, "Faces in a Mirror," the shah's twin sister, Ashraf Pahlavi, said that Gen. Fardoust used to meet daily with the shah, but became disloyal toward the end of his reign, withholding information and entering into negotiations with Ayatollah Khomeini.

Tabatabai's twin brother, Mohammed Reza Tabatabai, said U.S. officials showed him pictures of Mr. Fardoust, to confirm his identity, last week. A naturalized American citizen, Mohammed Tabatabai said he told the officials that he had seen the general's wife at a party in suburban Maryland about three months ago. He said yesterday he understood that Mrs. Fardoust sometimes lives in the United States and that the Fardousts had at least two children attending school in New England.

Sources close to the investigation said they believe that Gen. Fardoust may have entered the United States on a false passport. The United States has curtailed visas to Iranian citizens as one in a series of measures designed to penalize Iran for holding the American hostages seized last November.

Gen. Fardoust is believed to have stayed in northern Virginia. Investigators are trying to determine whether he communicated then with Bahram Nahidian, the unofficial leader of the ayatollah's supporters in the United States.

Mr. Nahidian, a naturalized American citizen, reached yesterday at his rug store in the Georgetown section of Washington, declined to answer any questions about Gen. Fardoust.

Iran Money

On July 27, the day on which Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi died in exile in Egypt, 192 Khomeini supporters were arrested here in demonstrations during which they clashed with the police and with opponents of the revolutionary regime. The 192 Iranians were held in various jails and prisons for nine days, and after their release, many came back here to participate in further demonstrations supporting the ayatollah.

Federal officials said last week they had evidence that Iran had sent money and organizational assistance to help the ayatollah's supporters stir up civil disturbances in the United States.

The Iranian government said on July 10 that it had smashed a plot by military officers who had allegedly planned to bomb the ayatollah's home and bring back Mr. Bakhtiar, the last premier appointed by the shah. On July 18 several armed men posing as journalists attempted to assassinate Mr. Bakhtiar in his apartment in Neuilly near Paris. He was unhurt, but a policeman and a neighbor were killed.

On July 22, a gunman dressed as *a mailman killed Tabatabai. On* July 31 in Los Angeles, a 19-year-old Iranian student was shot as he sat in a car outside the home of Cambyse Shah-Rais, the leader of an anti-Khomeini group on the West Coast. Shah-Rais had attended the funeral here of Tabatabai. The gunman was dressed in a jogging suit.

Ashraf Pahlavi said in her memoirs that her brother, the shah, and Gen. Fardoust were childhood *friends who studied together at an* exclusive school in Switzerland.

Former Air Force Leader Dies for Part in Iran Plot

(Continued from Page 1)

during demonstrations at the U.S. Embassy there.

Meanwhile, the Iranian Oil Ministry painted a wealthy picture of the country's oil industry today and said refinery production was near record levels. In a report for the Persian year ended last March 20, the first full year since the revolution, the ministry said the industry did not face any basic problems despite the departure of more than 1,200 foreign managers and technicians.

Average daily production of crude oil during the period under review was 3.45-million barrels, of which 2.65-million barrels were exported, the official news agency quoted the report as saying.

The report said that apart from crude-oil sales, refined petroleum products equivalent to 250,000 barrels a day were exported. Production — now estimated at slightly lower than two million barrels a day — was at its "logical" level, the report said.

Under the shah, oil output reached a peak of over six million barrels per day, of which more than five million were exported. The revolutionary government has slashed both production and exports to get the maximum revenue and maintain reserves.

Fire at U.S. Fuel Depot

MORGAN CITY, La., Aug. 15 (AP) — A series of fires and explosions at an oil company fueling dock on the Atchafalaya River injured seven persons and caused an estimated $1 million damage yesterday. Three *gasoline storage tanks* were shattered.

Search Party in Atlantic Believes Its Sonar Has Found the Titanic

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP) — An American search party believes it has found the Titanic, which sank 68 years ago after hitting an iceberg 380 miles off the Newfoundland coast, expedition leader Mike Harris reported today.

"We won't be sure until we send the television cameras down, but the sonar shows it's the right length, right width and right height of the Titanic," Mr. Harris said in a telephone call from the research vessel H.J.W. Fay.

The sonar sighting, accomplished with a sophisticated scanning sled submerged beneath the Atlantic, located what appeared to be a ship's outline at a depth of 12,000 feet at latitude 41.46 North and longitude 50.14 West, Mr. Harris said, adding: "This is not too far from the historic site where the ship went down."

The luxury liner, believed unsinkable at the time, hit an iceberg on its maiden voyage and sank April 15, 1912, with a loss of more than 1,500 lives. Although the location of the sinking has been generally known, the vast depths in that part of the North Atlantic had prevented searchers from finding the giant liner.

Sadat Urges New Summit To Follow U.S. Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

sages have been sent to Cairo and Jerusalem to learn the attitudes of the two governments.

In other developments:

- Israel has decided on the location of four new settlements in the occupied Arab West Bank of the Jordan, government officials said today in Tel Aviv. Three of the settlements will be built south of Hebron and the other near Jenin at the north end of the West Bank.

An official said the settlements would probably take a long time to build because of a shortage of funds. They are the first of 10 that Mr. Begin announced early this year would go up in the areas captured by Israel in the 1967 war.

- Israel's opposition Labor Party said yesterday that it opposes Mr. Begin's plan to move his offices to annexed Arab Jerusalem, calling it "an empty gesture." But aides said he is determined to move in before the Jewish high holidays in Sepetmber.

Labor supported the Jerusalem annexation in its two final votes in the Knesset last month. But the party's political committee said switching Mr. Begin's office to the city's eastern part, which was captured from Jordan in 1967, is politically *ill-advised.*

- Uruguay, a longtime supporter of Israel and one of the countries that was instrumental in the 1947 UN partition of Palestine that led to the creation of the Jewish state, announced that it will move its embassy from Jerusalem to protest the Knesset action. Two weeks ago, Venezuela moved its embassy to Tel Aviv.

The Israeli Foreign Ministry said it was "deeply disappointed" at the Uruguayan decision and expressed regret that "states with proud national traditions are surrendering to external pressure."

Invitation Viewed as Snub

TEL AVIV, Aug. 15 (NYT) — Israeli Cabinet ministers were in a quandary today after Mr. Sadat formally invited President Yitzhak Navon *to visit Egypt.* Mr. Navon's acceptance depends on a Cabinet vote, because Israeli law prevents a president from traveling abroad without the consent of the government.

Mr. Sadat earlier had told Israeli journalists in Cairo that he proposed asking Mr. Navon to address the Egyptian Parliament to reciprocate for his invitation to speak to the Knesset in 1977. Cabinet sources in Jerusalem described the invitation as a snub to Mr. Begin, who has visited Egypt but never appeared in Parliament.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Early Elections Appear Probable in Turkey

ANKARA, Aug. 15 (AP) — Turkey appeared headed for early general elections today after a key pro-Moslem party formally called for voting on Oct. 26. Under the constitution, elections will be held next spring unless parliament advances the date.

Two legislators from the Islamic fundamentalist National Salvation Party announced at a news *conference that* they had submitted a bill calling for early elections "to change the arithmetic" of parliament, where no party holds an absolute majority. The Salvation party has indirectly supported the nine-month-old government of Premier Suleyman Demirel and voted with Mr. Demirel in a test of confidence on June 2. Mr. Demirel's Justice Party is also eager for early elections to cash in on its success in bringing down Turkey's inflation *rate,* party sources said. The opposition Republican People's Party, however, is expected to try to block an early ballot.

Surinam's New President Appoints a Cabinet

THE HAGUE, Aug. 15 (UPI) — The new president of Surinam, Henk Chin a Sen, has announced the formation of a Cabinet, reports said today.

Communications between the Netherlands and the former Dutch colony on the northeastern coast of South America were intermittent after a blackout Wednesday on orders from the country's military leaders. Information on the fall of President Johan Ferrier was based on reports from *passengers on the last flights out* of the capital, Paramaribo, and on censored reports from the Surinam News Agency.

Dr. Chin a Sen, who was appointed premier by the National Military Council in February, announced Mr. Ferrier's resignation on television Wednesday night. He said the army had taken over the government, suspended the constitution and asked him to take over Mr. Ferrier's position as president. He will be premier and minister of the interior in the new Cabinet. A.R. Haakmat was named deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs, justice, police and defense.

Another U.S. Plane Is Hijacked to Havana

MIAMI, Aug. 15 (AP) — Only hours after federal officials and airline executives met to discuss how to curb hijackings, two Spanish-speaking men yesterday commandered a National Airlines DC-10 for the third unscheduled flight to Cuba this week.

Officials here said it appeared that homesick Cuban refugees were responsible for hijackings of Air Florida flights on Sunday and Wednesday. Yesterday's National flight from Miami to San Juan, Puerto Rico, with 211 *passengers and 12 crew members,* was hijacked to Cuba by two men carrying a jar apparently filled with gasoline, an FBI agent said.

The agent said it was not immediately determined whether the men, who were detained by Cuban authorities, were Cubans. The plane was allowed to resume its flight to Puerto Rico after four hours in Havana.

Printers' Union Action Rescues The Observer

LONDON, Aug. 15 (UPI) — The national council of a printers' union intervened yesterday to save The Observer, Britain's oldest Sunday newspaper, from going out of business because of the wage demands of 38 workers. The council of the National Graphical Association ordered its local at the newspaper to accept the management's pay offer in order to avoid closure and the loss of jobs by several hundred printers and journalists.

The dramatic intervention came after representatives of the union and management had failed to break a deadlock in a 45-minute meeting at the government's mediation office. The management of the 189-year-old newspaper, which is owned by the Atlantic Richfield Corp., had threatened to shut it down Oct. 19 unless the 38 machine managers accepted an offer of $220 for a one-night, 13-hour work shift. The 38 workers had demanded $245 for the Saturday shift.

All other employees of the newspaper, who belong to different unions, had accepted their wage offers. Union negotiator Joe Wade, general secretary of the union, said the council had been forced to take its action by the threat of management to close down. "They were holding us to ransom," he said.

Striking Fishermen Block Normandy Ferries

LE HAVRE, France, Aug. 15 (Reuters) — Striking fishermen continued to block the Normandy ports of Le Havre and Dieppe for the third day today, halting ferry services with Britain.

Ferries were routed to Cherbourg. In northern France, the situation in the ports of Boulogne and Calais was back to normal after naval tugs intervened to prevent angry fishermen from blockading those harbors yesterday.

Fishermen have been on strike for three weeks to protest reduction of crews because of fuel costs. Fishermen in Boulogne where the dispute started said they would organize another demonstration tomorrow afternoon.

59 Children Killed in Baghdad Theater Fire

BEIRUT, Aug. 15 (AP) — A fire in a movie theater in a suburb of Baghdad killed 59 children and injured 45 others, the Iraqi Interior Ministry announced today.

The official Iraqi news agency said most of the victims were killed in a rush for the exits after the fire broke out.

The agency quoted a ministry spokesman as saying that the fire was caused by an electrical short circuit.

Judge Denies Tekere Bail In Murder of Rhodesian

By Caryle Murphy

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 15 (WP) — *Dressed in his old guerrilla* uniform, Zimbabwean Planning Minister Edgar Tekere personally led the attack against a farm near Salisbury in which an elderly white man was killed, a judge said today.

High Court Judge Anthony Smith revealed the details of the murder of which Mr. Tekere is accused in a judgment that explained why he was denying bail to the minister. Judge Smith said that he believed that Mr. Tekere might *try to hide from police or interfere* with the investigation of the murder.

The hearing last week had been closed to the press because of "extremely sensitive evidence" that would prejudice "public safety and order," according to Judge Smith.

Shots Fired

The murder charge against Mr. Tekere has given Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's three-month-old administration one of its most sensitive and crucial tests. Blacks and whites alike will be watching to see how the process of law under the new black majority government responds to the criminal charge against Mr. Tekere, who as secretary-general of Mr. Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union holds a powerful position in the country.

According to the ruling released today, Mr. Tekere attended a party at one of the three homesteads on a farm west of Salisbury on the night before the murder. During the party, shots were fired at the house and the people with Mr. Tekere returned the fire, according to police.

The next day, Mr. Tekere *put on* a military uniform, saying that he had "a battle to fight." With a number of armed men also in uniform, he returned to the farm and opened fire on a dwelling occupied by five soldiers of the former Rhodesian Army. Those soldiers, who were not the same ones who had been in the house the night before, fled, according to police.

Mr. Tekere's party then allegedly moved to the home of the farmer, *William Adams,* 68, and opened *fire* on it. In a statement to police, Mr. Tekere claimed that Mr. Adams had fired on his group and was *killed when they returned the shots.*

But a .32-caliber pistol belonging to Mr. Adams that Mr. Tekere had admitted to police was in his possession or with one of his men, was missing. Police did not find any spent cartridges from the weapon at the scene of the crime, Judge Smith's ruling said.

Reaction in Dispute

"Despite numerous attempts by the police to persuade him to hand *over this weapon,* he had not done so," Judge Smith said of Mr. Tekere. "Whether the deceased returned fire is in dispute," he added.

In explaining the reasons for not releasing Mr. Tekere on bail, Judge Smith said that "there were various places in the country to which the police did not have free access because the person in control would not allow it." The judge probably had in mind the numerous holding camps throughout the country where members of Mr. Mugabe's former guerrilla army are stationed.

Judge Smith said that he felt that Mr. Tekere, a former guerrilla commander who is popular with the guerrilla forces, "would with ease be able to take refuge in such places" and "find a safe haven beyond the reach of the law."

General's Plot Alleged

SALISBURY, Aug. 15 (AP) — A black Zimbabwean Cabinet minister charged today that the recently resigned white military commander, Lt. Gen. Peter walls, was involved in a plot code-named Operation Quartz to stage a pre-independence military coup.

Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira, in a special statement to Parliament, asserted that the government has documentary evidence to support a London Daily Express report that the military had planned *to seize power March 4 — the day* that British-supervised elections results were announced.

Only the magnitude of Mr. Mugabe's election victory persuaded Gen. Wall not to implement the plan, Mr. Shamuyarira told the house amid cries of "shame" from black legislators.

UPI

Baader-Meinhof Figure Walks Free of Prison

The strictest security of postwar Berlin surrounded his trials in 1972 and 1974, but Horst Mahler walks from the Spandau jail alone on parole after serving two-thirds of a 14-year sentence for founding a criminal organization and conspiracy to murder. Mahler, 44, a lawyer and founder of the Red Army Faction urban guerrilla group with close ties to the Baader-Meinhof group, hopes to remain in West Berlin and resume the practice of law. Ulrike Meinhof and Andreas Baader both died as suicides in West German prisons.

Resistance Seen Dooming Afghan Political Solution

(Continued from Page 1)

a Western diplomat, "this place would deteriorate into chaos, and I don't think that would be acceptable to the Soviets."

Nor would it provide the image of strength that the Russians like to project to their other client states in Eastern Europe and to the largly Islamic republics of Soviet central Asia that border Afghanistan.

Indeed, there are now reports that the revolt has spread to the previously peaceful Afghan provinces bordering the Soviet Union's Moslem central Asian republics where there have been great fears that the new Islamic militancy would catch hold and lead to anti-Communist demonstrations.

The Soviet position here has been undermined by the continued feuding between the two factions of the ruling Marxist People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, which it tried to unify under Mr. Karmal. There are still nightly assassinations of members of one faction by the other, and Mr. Karmal himself is reported to sleep in different houses every night to lessen the chance that he will be killed.

The rebels have improved greatly as fighters, and they appear to have the sympathy of a wide swath of the population in this capital city despite a continual barrage of propaganda on radio and television and in the newspapers attempting to portray them as anti-Islamic bandits.

But they still have a lot to learn. Moreover, observers here believe their only chance of winning is to get massive amounts of aid from the West — the kind of help the Russians accuse them of getting but which it appears they are not.

Many analysts here and in Washington believe the real reason the Russians invaded Afghanistan was to position themselves for a strike at Iran's oil wealth, and that only the unexpected ferocity of the Afghan rebels has stopped them.

Policemen Hurt In Ulster Riot

BELFAST, Aug. 15 (Reuters) — *Twenty-three policemen were in*jured tonight when Catholics rioted after a traditional annual march in Draperstown, 35 miles (55 kilometers) northwest of Belfast. Police fired plastic bullets to disperse the crowd.

Police blamed the riot on drunken youths who they said had started throwing stones at police. Eighteen persons were arrested.

Earlier, police cars were stoned and derelict buildings set afire by bands of rioting youths in Lurgan, southwest of Belfast.

Kidnappers Free Boy, 9

LOCRI, Italy, Aug. 15 (Reuters) — The nine-year-old son of a wealthy Italian businessman, was released unharmed by kidnappers today after being held for seven months. His father reportedly paid a ransom of about $500,000, police said.

Labor Unrest In Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

sides seeking an average $66-per-month raise, the dockyard workers were demanding the replacement of *their present union locals with* freely-elected workers' committees, the sources said. The workers also are seeking assurances that there will always be meat and other foods available in factory stores.

The strikers were also reported to have raised a new demand for the dissolution of the Central Council of Trade Unions in Warsaw — a request that underscored growing resentment over the state's control of worker activities.

U.S. Officials Concerned

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI) — U.S. officials said today they consider the unrest in Poland to be very serious, perhaps the sternest test that the Warsaw government has yet had to face. The officials said the dissatisfaction with the economic situation in Poland appears to be deep and pervasive.

Asked how the United States regards the situation, a State Deptartment spokesman responded only that "the Polish authorities regard it as serious."

Bombs Destroy Communication Center in Italy

PORTOFERRAIO, Italy, Aug. 15 (UPI) — Terrorists blew up one of Italy's most important communications relay stations yesterday, cutting communications in much of the country and causing about $1.3 million in damage, police said.

Four explosions on the island of Elba, off the coast of Tuscany, destroyed about 20 relay antennas used by regional police and fire departments and some of Italy's largest multinational companies, including the Bank of Italy and ENI, the state-owned national energy company, authorities said.

In addition to the major companies, the relay center served private radio and television stations. The *companies were forced to find other* means of transmission and the broadcasting stations were shut down.

No group immediately claimed responsibility for the blasts. Police said the bombs probably were placed in the station, which is enclosed by a fence, during the night. The station normally is guarded, but its night watchman has been on vacation since the beginning of the month.

Israelis Report Air, Sea, Land Raid in Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Aug. 15 (UPI) — Israeli land, sea and air forces attacked Palestinian guerrilla targets at two locations along the Lebanese coast last night and killed three guerrillas, the military command and military sources said today.

In Lebanon, Beirut radio reported *Israeli shelling but said* there were no casualties. It said the shelling was centered on Tyre and the neighboring Palestinian refugee camps of Rashidiya and Bourj el Shemali.

The Israeli command and the sources said that Israeli attack planes struck at the Lebanese coast road to prevent its use by guerrillas. Commandos hit north of Tyre and north of Sidon, engaging guerrillas and killing three of them, they said.

The Israelis did not suffer any casualties despite artillery fire directed at them, the sources said.

The raid was the first since June 30, when commandos struck guerrilla bases north of the Litani River, killing several guerrillas and destroying a number of buildings.

Carter Appeals for Kennedy's Support

(Continued from Page 1)

Reagan's opposition to the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty known as SALT II "a radical and irresponsible course" that "would threaten our security — and could put the whole world in peril."

The president, who campaigned four years ago on a platform calling for cuts in defense spending, contended that in his term of office he had "reversed the Republican decline in defense."

And he derided the Republican call for a 30 percent, three-year across-the-board tax cut as "the biggest tax giveaway in American history."

"The Republican program offers rebates to the rich, deprivation to the poor and fierce inflation to the rest of us," he declared, in an echo of President Truman's sharply partisan attacks on the Republicans during his comeback campaign of 1948.

By contrast, Mr. Carter offered himself as a president with the experience to know that there are "no easy answers" and to understand that the presidency is "a place of compassion."

Burdened Heart

"My own heart is burdened for troubled Americans," he said. "The poor, the jobless and the afflicted — they have become part of me. My thoughts and prayers for our hostages in Iran are as though they were my own sons and daughters."

Then, striking the theme of American renewal on which his economic advisers have been working in recent weeks to combat the Republican thrust and Democratic complaints about the sagging economy, he pictured new industries for synthetic fuels, a modernized rail and port transportation system and new computer technology, as well as job training, and better mass transit and new investments for economically hard-hit inner cities.

And in international affairs, he not only recalled his response to the Afghan intervention by the Russians and his Middle East peacemaking efforts, but also reaffirmed his commitment to human rights and recalled that the country had had "a full four years of peace."

"And *that is what we want for* the next four years — peace," he said.

A few minutes into the president's speech, a sharp staccato burst was heard in the area off to the president's right. Security men dashed to the area and seized a woman who had apparently set off *a string of firecrackers.* Carter seemed not to hear the noise amid the applause for his address.

Machinists Walk Out

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP) — Several dozen leaders of the International Association of Machinsts walked out of the convention last night to protest Mr. Carter's economic and energy policies.

Machinists President William Winpisinger led 40 to 50 state and local union officials out of the convention minutes before Mr. Carter entered to accept his renomination. All were either delegates or alternates.

"We *think* we have to manifest some discontent with what happened here in a civilized way," Mr. Winpisinger said.

Clash With Protestors

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (UPI) — At least 19 people were arrested and six police officers were injured last night in a brief clash with a group of protesters outside Madison Square Garden.

Police said the demonstrators wielded ax handles, carried the chemical Mace and wore shields and helmets.

About 200 protesters, who said they were members of the Communist Workers Party, began marching toward the Garden shortly before 10 p.m., chanting "Pay back Miami, pay back Greensboro" — references to the race *riots in Miami* earlier this year and the North Carolina city where five CWP members were shot to death in an exchange of gunfire with Ku Klux Klan supporters.

Kreisky Denies Bribery Charge Involving Party

VIENNA, Aug. 15 (UPI) — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky yesterday rejected allegations that his Socialist Party had received bribes.

Mr. Kreisky was commenting on charges that Austria's major political parties had gotten part of kickbacks running into millions of dollars in the construction of the Vienna General Hospital. The charges were made by Norbert Steger, chairman of the right-wing Freedom Party and head of a parliamentary committee investigating the affair.

Mr. Kreisky rejected the charges in a telephone interview from a holiday resort on Mallorca. "If investigations should reveal the guilt of a public official, we will demand his strongest punishment," he added. "But so far there is no evidence for such charges."

Mr. Steger said he will submit written evidence that both major political parties, the ruling Socialists and the opposition People's Party, received kickbacks. The People's Party has demanded an emergency meeting of the parliament next week on the matter.

Nine persons — seven businessmen and two minor public officials — have been detained so far on suspicion of receiving or paying kickback money.

Finns Sign Petition Against Arafat Visit

HELSINKI, Aug. 15 (UPI) — Thousands of Finns have signed a petition opposing any visit to Finland by Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat.

The list of 23,770 names was collected by the Finnish Evangelic-Lutheran Peoples Commission, the Carmel Society, Whitsuntide Mission, Israel Committee and the Friends of Israel Society and was handed to Foreign Minister Paavo Vaeyrynen Wednesday. Finland has said that its official policy is to recognize states, not organizations, and that it would not invite any member of the PLO.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
[illegible]										

Chicago Futures

August 15, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Cs.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	4.46¼	4.47	4.44	4.44½	—.03
Dec	4.65¼	4.68	4.64½	4.66¾	—.00¾
Mar	4.85½	4.86½	4.82½	4.85	—.02¼
May	4.89½	4.90½	4.86	4.89	—.02¾
Jul	4.86¼	4.88	4.85	4.86	—.04½
Sep				4.92	—.05½

Sales Thurs. 22,560.
Total open interest Thurs. 69,717, up 987 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Cs.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	3.35¼	3.36	3.32	3.33¼	—.03¼
Dec	3.34	3.35	3.32¼	3.33¼	—.03½
Mar	3.43½	3.44	3.41	3.41¼	—.05½
May	3.46½	3.47	3.43¾	3.44	—.04
Jul	3.46	3.47	3.44	3.44	—.03¾
Sep	3.37	3.39¼	3.37	3.37	—.02

Sales Thurs. 78,509.
Total open interest Thurs. 250,500, off 2,675 from Wed.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

August 15, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
GulfWst s	926,800	19¼	+ ½
Warn Lamb	837,000	21	+ ¼
Tesoro Pet	758,900	26	— ¼
Sony Corp	748,400	11½	— ⅛
AmerT&T	522,400	53¼	+ ⅛
Mobil	517,100	71½	— ⅛
IBM	514,800	68¾	— ⅛
LouLd Exp	451,400	50	+1⅛
Occident Pet	442,200	27	+ ⅜
StorgeTech	428,300	21	+ ⅝
Boeing s	398,600	37⅞	— ⅜
Exxon	377,600	72¼	+ ¾
Pullman	376,900	37⅞	+3
Suti Oil	353,900	42¾	— ⅝
PepsiCo	353,200	28⅛	+ ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	47.78	54.42
Advanced	843	1,112
Volume Up (millions)	24.23	38.27
Declined	655	432
Volume Down (millions)	14.40	5.08
Unchanged	402	353
Total issues	1,900	1,897
New highs	162	138
New lows	1	3

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	963.74	972.35	956.31	966.72	+4.09
20 Trn	328.55	324.11	317.92	321.37	+1.89
15 Util	110.34	111.45	109.97	111.03	+0.47
65 Stk	346.88	350.36	344.39	348.07	+1.39

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	126.61	124.51	125.72	+0.47
Industrials	143.90	141.47	142.86	+0.55
Utilities	51.85	51.14	51.59	+0.21
Finance	13.29	13.10	13.21	+0.02
Transp.	19.19	18.82	19.05	+0.11

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	—	—	72.07	+0.26
Industrials	—	—	83.73	+0.32
Transp.	—	—	63.34	+0.31
Utilities	—	—	38.39	+0.10
Finance	—	—	68.21	+0.19

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
August 14	144,656	357,198	1,820
August 13	147,659	337,751	1,474
August 12	184,028	395,811	1,373
August 11	182,625	401,788	2,135
August 8	184,237	427,104	1,851

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
GifCang s	224,400	27⅝	— ⅛
HouOilM	180,300	32½	+ ¼
Amdahl	151,900	27	—1⅛
LakeShre g	116,700	12¼	+ ⅜
Heinicke	116,000	11¼	— ¼
CKPet	108,400	31	+ ⅛
Dataprod	100,700	30⅞	+ ½
FelmntOil s	84,800	34	+ ⅜
3Bos Pet	83,000	13⅝	+ ⅜
DorchstrGas	82,700	45¼	+1⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	6.50	7.11
Advanced	340	428
Volume Up (millions)	3.32	5.55
Declined	272	181
Volume Down (millions)	2.42	0.85
Unchanged	198	212
Total issues	800	821
New highs	74	72
New lows	3	4

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
325.67	322.96	325.86	+0.21

Dividends

August 15, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Cdn Packers	Q	.40	10-1	9-5
Gulf Utd Cp	Q	.31	10-15	10-1
Kansas City Sthrn	Q	.20	9-22	8-26
Raymond Corp	Q	.30	9-30	9-12
Miss Valley Gas	Q	.37	10-1	9-15
Vaughan Jacklin	Q	.12	9-12	8-28

STOCK SPLIT

Gelco Corp — 3-for-2
Tuttex Corp — 2-for-1

STOCK SPLIT

RMS Electronics — 3-for-2

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
ACF Indust	Q	.62½	9-15	8-29
Amer Recreation	Q	.03	10-1	9-2
Barnwell Indus	Q	.05	9-19	9-5
Borden Corp	Q	.77½	9-17	9-3
Berkley WR	Q	.06	10-13	10-3
Clark Equip	Q	.55	9-9	8-25
Conroc corp	Q	.20	9-15	8-29
Cowles Comm	Q	.25	10-3	9-5
Crown Zellerbach	Q	.57½	10-1	9-10
Denny's Inc	Q	.22	10-1	9-10
Garfinkel Brooks	Q	.32½	9-26	9-5
Gelco Corp	Q	.24	10-17	10-1
Guardian Industries	Q	.10	10-15	9-19
Guardsman Chem	Q	.15	9-23	9-9
IC Indust	Q	.58	10-1	9-12
IFS Indust	Q	.05	10-10	9-30
Kellogg Co	Q	.33	9-15	8-26
Kennecott Copper	Q	.35	9-15	8-25
Opelika Man	Q	.21	10-16	9-15
Safeguard Business	Q	.10	10-1	9-19
St Paul Secs	Q	.08½	9-15	8-29
Sav a Stop	S	.05	9-30	9-12
Sigma-Aldrich	Q	.15	9-15	9-1
Sun City Indus	Q	.06¼	9-15	8-29
Tuttex Corp	Q	.12	10-1	9-10
Willamette Indus	-	.35	9-13	8-25

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

Bondtrade Index

August 15, 1980

	Medium	Long
Today	91.793	80.398
Previous	91.797	80.444

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Aug	7.42	7.42	7.28	7.29½	—.18½
Sep	7.48½	7.58	7.32½	7.32¾	—.19½
Nov	7.63½	7.65½	7.51½	7.53½	—.17
Jan	7.78	7.80	7.65	7.66¾	—.16¾
Mar	7.91½	7.93½	7.80	7.82	—.18½
May	7.94	7.97½	7.84	7.84	—.17½
Jul	7.95	7.97	7.84	7.86	—.17¼
Aug	7.91	7.93	7.78	7.80½	—.18½

Sales Thurs. 50,007.
Total open interest Thurs. 140,047, off 411 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Aug	208.00	208.00	204.50	205.40	—4.30
Sep	209.50	210.00	206.10	207.50	—4.50
Oct	212.00	212.50	208.50	209.70	—4.10
Dec	216.30	217.00	212.00	214.00	—4.30
Jan	218.00	218.50	214.20	215.30	—5.00
Mar	220.80	222.00	217.10	217.50	—5.50
May	221.50	222.00	218.00	218.30	—6.20
Jul	221.00	222.00	218.00	219.30	—5.70
Aug	219.00	219.00	216.00	216.00	—5.30
Sep	216.00	217.00	213.50	215.20	—1.30

Sales Thurs. 11,730.
Total open interest Thurs. 53,581, off 365 from Wed.
Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Aug	25.98	26.00	25.25	25.35	—1.05
Sep	26.18	26.25	25.65	25.67	— .86
Oct	26.30	26.50	25.85	25.90	— .88
Dec	26.27	26.80	26.13	26.25	— .88
Jan	26.40	26.85	26.35	26.38	— .83
Mar	26.63	27.10	26.60	26.62	— .83
May	26.78	27.20	26.75	26.78	— .82
Jul	26.95	27.30	26.80	26.95	— .75
Aug	26.90	27.30	26.89	26.98	— .80
Sep	27.00	27.00	26.70	26.82	— .73

Sales Thurs. 17,400.
Total open interest Thurs. 63,452, off 161 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Sep	1.72¼	1.76	1.71	1.74¼	unch
Dec	1.87¼	1.91	1.86½	1.90	+.00½
Mar	1.98	2.00½	1.97	2.00	+.01
May	2.01	2.03	2.00	2.02½	+.00½
Jul	2.01	2.02½	2.01	2.02	unch

Sales Thurs. 803.
Total open interest Thurs. 8,238, up 83 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	74.55	74.95	74.15	74.55	+.15
Oct	70.45	70.67	70.00	70.17	—.25
Dec	70.00	70.00	69.45	69.52	—.38
Jan	70.90	70.90	70.85	70.85	—.10
Feb	71.10	71.35	70.80	71.07	—.17
Apr	72.50	72.72	72.00	72.30	—.15
Jun	73.50	73.75	73.00	73.50	—.20

Est. sales 18,286; sales Thurs. 23,837.
Total open interest Thurs. 62,357, up 1,676 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	80.45	80.95	80.00	80.62	+.57
Sep	77.20	77.55	76.55	76.95	+.15
Oct	76.17	76.50	75.75	75.90	—.27
Nov	76.75	77.15	76.40	76.50	—.25
Jan	78.50	78.90	78.25	78.90	+.40
Mar	79.30	79.30	78.75	79.25	—.05
Apr	00.00	00.00	79.30	79.50	—.05
May	79.35	79.35	79.00	79.25	—.15

Est. sales 2,407; sales Thurs. 3,855.
Total open interest Thurs. 13,017, off 215 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Aug	49.70	50.35	49.70	50.22	+.40
Oct	45.25	45.35	44.55	44.65	—.50
Dec	46.95	47.00	46.20	46.30	—.57
Feb	49.35	49.50	48.60	48.77	—.57
Apr	48.10	48.40	47.15	47.25	—.72
Jun	51.20	51.20	50.25	50.40	—.65
Jul	51.30	51.75	51.30	51.35	+.05
Aug	51.10	51.10	51.10	51.10	unch
Oct	50.50	50.50	50.30	50.30	—.70

Est. sales 6,194; sales Thurs. 9,026.
Total open interest Thurs. 27,093, up 178 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	53.75	54.20	52.35	52.67	+ .46
Feb	65.20	65.50	63.40	63.60	—1.00
Mar	65.35	65.45	65.30	65.45	—1.05
May	65.70	65.90	65.75	64.20	— .80
Jul	66.10	66.10	64.05	64.20	— .80
Aug	64.50	64.60	63.20	63.45	— .95

Est. sales 9,195; sales Thurs. 7,863.
Total open interest Thurs. 17,031, off 185 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Sep	57.90	57.90	56.75	57.80	+ .10
Oct	58.00	58.00	57.25	57.30	—1.20
Nov	64.00	64.00	63.65	63.65	— .35
Dec	64.00	65.00	63.05	63.05	—1.00

Est. sales 29; sales Thurs. 15.
Total open interest Thurs. 124, down 11 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs; dollars per lb.					
Aug	54.75	55.05	54.75	54.75	unch
Oct	51.20	52.08	51.20	52.00	+.65
Dec	49.30	49.85	49.20	49.75	+.35
Feb	51.50	51.50	51.45	51.50	+.05
Apr		51.35	51.35	51.45	unch
Jun				52.50	—.10
Jul				52.50	—.10
Aug				52.58	+.90

Est. sales 253; sales Thurs. 199.
Total open interest Thurs. 2,013, off 13 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Sep	204.40	204.60	203.30	204.00	— .50
Nov	206.20	206.70	204.40	204.70	—1.00
Jan	208.50	209.50	107.50	107.50	—1.50
Mar	211.80	212.50	209.70	209.90	—2.10
May	215.80	216.00	213.00	213.00	—2.50
Jul	220.00	220.00	216.50	216.50	—3.00
Sep				216.00	—1.00

Sales Thurs. 457.
Total open interest Thurs. 3,846, up 4 from Wed. Close

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin; pts. & 32nds of pct.)					100
Sep	73-11	74-11	72-25	74-09	+29
Dec	72-29	74-00	72-17	73-31	+26
Mar	72-22	73-30	72-16	73-28	+26
Jun	72-16	73-26	72-15	73-24	+26
Sep	72-17	73-20	72-10	73-19	+26
Dec	72-12	73-15	72-05	72-13	+26
Mar	72-06	73-05	72-00	73-07	+26
Jun	71-26	72-31	71-26	73-01	+26
Sep	71-20	72-26	71-20	72-28	+26
Dec	71-22	72-20	71-16	72-23	+26
Mar	71-18	72-15	71-09	72-19	+26

Sales Thurs. 7,174.
Total open interest Thurs. 67,282, up 1,129 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Sep	90.40	90.50	90.30	90.50	— .05
Dec	90.00	90.05	89.90	90.00	— .05
Mar				89.95	— .10

Sales Thurs. 33.
Total open interest Thurs. 150, off 4 from Wed.
Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of pct.					1
Sep	75-09	76-13	74-25	76-11	+30
Dec	75-01	76-10	74-24	76-09	+30
Mar	74-28	76-05	74-22	76-06	+29
Jun	75-30	76-02	74-21	76-04	+29
Sep	74-24	76-01	74-20	76-01	+28
Dec	75-00	75-30	74-18	75-30	+27
Mar	74-20	75-24	74-20	75-28	+27
Jun	74-19	75-26	74-19	75-26	+27
Sep	74-18	75-25	74-18	75-25	+27
Dec	74-22	75-24	74-22	74-24	+26
Mar	74-22	75-24	74-17	75-24	+26

Sales Thurs. 23,489.
Total open interest Thurs. 115,747, up 2,009 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound					
Sep	2.3623	2.3695	2.3585	2.3615	—035
Oct	2.3500	2.3500	2.3480	2.3490	—055
Dec	2.3335	2.3410	2.3285	2.3335	—025
Jan	2.3250	2.3250	2.3230	2.3230	—040
Mar	2.3180	2.3200	2.3150	2.3190	—005
Jun	2.3100	2.3108	2.3060	2.3060	—040

Est. sales 3,900; sales Thurs. 3,391.
Total open interest Thurs. 11,801, off 1 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Sep	.8618	.8632	.8610	.8622	—01
Oct	.8621	.8621	.8615	.8620	—09
Dec	.8619	.8633	.8610	.8626	+02
Jan	.8623	.8633	.8618	.8623	—08
Mar	.8620	.8640	.8620	.8635	unc
Apr	.8621	.8638	.8621	.8630	unc
Jun				.8623	+03
Jul					
Sep				.8620	unc

Est. sales 1,005; sales Thurs. 767.
Total open interest Thurs. 10,731, off 117 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark					
Sep	.5604	.5607	.5588	.5589	—19
Oct	.5614	.5614	.5600	.5600	—17
Dec	.5642	.5648	.5626	.5631	—17
Jan	.5654	.5654	.5648	.5640	—17
Mar	.5685	.5685	.5675	.5680	—14
Apr				.5695	—35
Jun				.5720	unc

Est. sales 2,417; sales Thurs. 3,154.
Total open interest Thurs. 10,489, up 745 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jun					unch

Est. sales 0; sales Thurs. 0.
Total open interest Thurs. 0, unchanged from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Sep	.004432	.004437	.004407	.004410	—37
Oct				.004415	—33
Dec	.004434	.004436	.004410	.004414	—35
Jan				.004415	—33
Mar	.004449	.004440	.004420	.004420	—35
Apr				.004415	—33
Jun					

Est. sales 1,996; sales Thurs. 1,187.
Total open interest Thurs. 6,691, off 216 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Sep	.6101	.6111	.6078	.6085	—24
Oct	.6122	.6122	.6121	.6121	—15
Dec	.6192	.6200	.6163	.6170	—27
Jan	.6215	.6215	.6214	.6214	—11
Mar	.6284	.6298	.6260	.6260	—29
Jun	.6400	.6400	.6370	.6370	—37

Est. sales 2,576; sales Thurs. 2,415.
Total open interest Thurs. 9,602, up 47 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	34.70	34.75	33.00	33.26	— 1.20
Oct	35.50	35.55	33.70	33.94	— 1.26
Jan	35.80	36.00	34.80	34.80	— 1.28
Mar	36.40	36.60	34.84	35.29	— 1.05
May	35.30	35.50	33.90	34.30	— 1.02
Jul	34.20	34.40	33.00	33.08	— 1.18
Sep	32.25	33.75	31.40	31.40	— 0.85
Oct	31.40	31.80	30.50	30.73	— 0.74
Jan	29.00	29.00	29.80	28.56	— 0.74

Est. sales 10,690; sales Thur. 15,214.
Total open interest Thur. 74,533 up 2,051 from Wed.
Sugar No. 11 spot 33.43.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	97.50	98.60	97.00	97.05	+0.05
Dec	z2,205	2,235	2,200	2,201	+01.00
Mar	z2,290	2,302	2,275	2,280	
May	z2,330	2,345	2,327	2,329	—01.00
Jul	z2,369	2,379	2,369	2,379	—01.00
Sep	z			2,429	—01.00

Est. sales 1,195; sales Thur. 913.
Total open interest Thur. 9,274 up 76 from Wed.
z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric tons.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	91.80	91.80	91.20	91.40	—0.25
Nov	92.40	92.40	91.90	92.30	—0.10
Jan	94.05	94.10	93.40	93.75	—0.05
Mar	94.90	94.90	94.20	94.60	—0.15
May	95.40	95.40	95.40	95.60	—0.15
Jul				96.50	—0.15

Est. sales 300; sales Thur. 530.
Total open interest Thur. 6,730 up 133 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No.2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	87.60	88.85	86.85	88.21	—0.31
Dec	86.30	87.20	85.40	86.45	—0.46
Mar	86.10	87.40	85.85	87.09	—0.11
May	87.00	87.70	86.05	87.05	—0.27
Jul	87.00	87.70	86.50	87.20	—0.10
Oct	82.50	82.61	82.25	82.70	
Dec	79.50	80.00	79.50	79.95	

Est. sales 7,800; sales Thur. 14,845.
Total open interest Thur. 44,771 up 1,227 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	95.10	95.90	91.30	91.30	— 5.00
Sep	94.70	99.00	91.70	91.70	— 5.00
Oct	95.00	96.70	92.25	92.25	— 5.00
Dec	96.50	97.60	93.30	93.30	— 5.00
Jan	96.60	97.40	93.70	93.70	— 4.98
Mar	98.00	99.20	94.50	94.60	— 4.90
May	99.30	100.40	95.60	95.60	— 4.80
Jul	99.50	101.40	96.60	96.60	— 4.70
Sep	100.00	101.50	97.60	97.60	— 4.60
Dec				99.20	— 4.40
Jan				99.55	— 4.40
Mar	104.00	105.00	100.45	100.45	— 4.25
May				101.35	— 4.15

Est. sales 16,000; sales Thur. 8,025.
Total open interest Thur. 40,189 up 753 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Aug	1585.0	1585.0	1576.0	1576.5	— 17.5
Sep	1595.0	1632.0	1570.0	1582.0	— 18.0
Oct	1610.0	1600.0	1598.0	1598.0	— 18.0
Dec	1640.0	1646.0	1620.0	1629.0	— 18.5
Jan				1646.0	— 18.5
Mar	1693.0	1690.0	1670.0	1680.0	— 18.5
May	1722.0	1730.0	1714.0	1714.0	— 18.5
Jul	1755.0	1755.0	1742.0	1748.0	— 18.5
Sep				1782.0	— 18.5
Dec				1833.0	— 18.5
Jan				1850.0	— 18.5
Mar	1897.0	1892.0	1884.0	1884.0	— 18.5
May	1930.0	1933.0	1918.0	1918.0	— 18.5

Est. sales 1,500; sales Thur. 1,652.
Total open interest Thur. 25,811 up 189 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Aug				625.00	—12.50
Oct	645.00	646.00	631.00	634.00	—12.70
Jan	663.00	661.50	650.00	651.80	—13.20
Apr	683.00	680.00	675.00	671.30	—13.20
Jul	704.00	705.00	699.00	693.30	—13.20
Oct				716.30	—13.20

Est. sales 868; sales Thur. 1,253.
Total open interest Thur. 7,671 off 71 from Wed.

New York Futures

August 15, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	8.95	9.00	8.80	8.86	—0.15
Mar	12.60	12.75	12.10	12.17	—0.33
Apr	15.20	15.47	14.75	14.85	—0.16

Est. sales 4,182; sales Thur. 3,980.
Total open interest Thur. 14,773 up 904 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	146.00	149.90	107.50	149.39	+ 2.68
Dec	155.50	157.25	155.50	156.73	+ 1.56
Mar	157.50	159.10	157.50	157.80	+ 1.06
May	161.00	161.90	160.75	161.79	+ 3.89
Jul	161.52	162.75	161.52	162.70	+ 3.95
Sep	163.00	164.30	163.00	161.18	+ 0.88
Dec				160.50	— 1.25

Est. sales 3,280; sales Thur. 3,905.
Total open interest Thur. 13,246 up 385 from Wed.
Spot 1.50.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

August 15, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	334.00	324.00	334.00	333.00	328.00	332.00
Oct	364.50	357.00	360.00	359.50	363.00	362.50
440 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	981.00	971.00	980.00	978.00	978.00	976.00
Dec	1,028	1,015	1,026	1,025	1,017	1,016
Mar	1,069	1,058	1,069	1,068	1,060	1,059
May	1,083	1,082	1,091	1,088	1,081	1,079
Jly	1,106	1,102	1,108	1,106	1,100	1,095
Sep	1,122	1,122	1,130	1,120	1,122	1,110
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,165	1,135	1,147	1,132
786 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	1,247	1,236	1,240	1,239	1,226	1,225
Nov	1,299	1,286	1,294	1,291	1,276	1,275
Jan	1,330	1,320	1,326	1,325	1,306	1,305
Mar	1,315	1,320	1,310	1,300	1,295	1,292
May	1,325	1,322	1,325	1,320	1,300	1,298
Jly	1,324	1,315	1,320	1,314	1,200	1,299
Sep	1,335	1,330	1,330	1,320	1,315	1,309
3,690 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

August 15, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	894.00	895.00	920.50	921.50
3 months	912.00	913.00	938.50	939.00
Cathodes: spot	862.00	865.00	889.00	890.00
3 months	817.00	819.00	913.00	914.00
Tin: spot	7,120	7,125	7,170	7,180
3 months	7,125	7,130	7,175	7,180
Lead: spot	365.50	366.50	372.00	374.00
3 months	378.50	379.50	385.00	386.00
Zinc: spot	330.50	331.50	329.50	331.50
3 months	343.00	343.50	342.00	343.00
Silver: spot	667.00	668.00	672.50	673.50
3 months	693.00	694.00	699.50	700.00
Aluminium: spot	775.00	778.00	767.00	769.00
3 months	744.00	746.00	746.00	747.00
Nickel: spot	2,812	2,817	2,815	2,820
3 months	2,838	2,840	2,835	2,840

Cash Prices

August 15, 1980

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.50	1.94
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.67	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.80	347.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	87-88	95-96
Lead Spot, lb	0.40	0.58
Copper elect., lb	102¾	88¾
Tin (Straits), lb	8.3774	7.3924
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.35½	0.37
Silver N.Y., oz	15.75	9.195
Gold N.Y., oz	624.50	300.80

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

August 15, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,247.50 f	1,247.50 f
Reuters	1,735.50	1,728.90
Dow Jones Spot	448.08	450.88
D.J. Futures	461.71	461.76

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—160

AMF Inc, ATO Inc, AirProd, ADT, Am Hospit, AMI Inc s, Ahlone Ind, Avnet Inc, AvdinCp s, BarberOil, BarnettBk n, Becton Dick, Bwn Sharpe, Brown Grp, BunkRm pf, BurlNor 2.85pf, CBI Ind, CLC Am, ConPEnt a, Cluett Pea, ConAgra, ContCorp, ContCp pfB, ContriData, Cowles Com, CoxBrdcst s, Damon Cp, Daniel Ind, Dillinghm, Dillngh pf, Dresser Ind, duPont, DynaCp Am, EGGInc s, Edwards s, Elect Assoc, EDS, EngMnCh s, EquitGas, Esmark, FedMogul, FstNatBos, FstUnR Es, FooteConB, GCACorp s, GalvstHou s, GapStores, Gearhind, Gearhind wi, GenAm Inv, GenCare, Gen Instru, Gen Mills, Geosrce, Gillette Co, GulfWsl s, GlfWn pfC, GlfWn pfD, Halliburtn, HexcelCorp n, High Volt, HospCp s, HughesTool, HuttonEF s, Intercp pf, IntT&T pfH, Jewelcor, Jostens s, KaisCemt, KaisC 1.37pf, Keysint s, Kiddeinc, Kidde 1.64pr, Kimb Clark, LanierBP s, MBLtde n, MarkCtrl, MarkCl 1.20pf, McDonald, Merck Co, Meredith Co, MesaPet s, Mohwk Dat, MorKnud s, MtFuel Sup, MurphyOil s, NCH Corp, NL Ind, NlMedCre, Nat Tea, NewarkRes, OKC Corp, Oneida s, OutletCo, Overn Tran, OverShip s, PalmBeach, ParkerDril, ParkerPen, Pengoind, Petrolane s, Philo Sub, PhilipMorr, Phillnd pf, Piedmt NGs, Plessey Ltd, Pneumo Cp, Premierind s, RCA, RCA cv4pf, Raymndint, ReadngBates s, RdsBatcv pf, RecognEq n, RelGrp pfC, RepMtg In, Reynldind s, Reynln 2.25pf, RioGran pf, RobrtsnH, RolmCp wi, StLouSanF, SntFeInt, Schlumbrg, Scottys, ScuddDVst, ServCp Int, SherWms pf, Signode Cp, SouJer Ind, SouthldRoy s, SwlFlaBk, SpectraPhys, Sperry Hut, StorgeTech, SuaveShoe, SuprValue, Tektronix, Teradyne In, Thiokol s, Thom Betts, Times Mirr, ToysRUs s, Trico Ind, Trinity s, Tyco Labs, Tymshare, Un Carbide, UnOilCal s, Unit Brands, US Shoe, Viacom Int, Wal Mart, WikrHCns a, WallBus F, WarnrCom s, WstnCoNA s, WstnCoNA pf, WickesCos wi, WitterRev

NEW LOWS—1

BankAmRlty n

5 Arab Airlines Set Consortium

LONDON, Aug. 15 (UPI) — Five major Middle Eastern airlines plan to form a consortium to fly long-haul services, Lloyds List newspaper said today.

Pan-Arab Airlines — as the enterprise is likely to be called — will be established by Alia, Gulf Air, Kuwait Airways, Middle East Airlines and the Saudi airlines. The group hopes to have daily flights to the United States by 1982. South America and the Far East would be included in the network later. The first services could start next spring, Lloyds List said.

Preliminary approval for the creation of the new carrier was obtained in June and formal agreement is expected by November when the airline's livery colors will be chosen.

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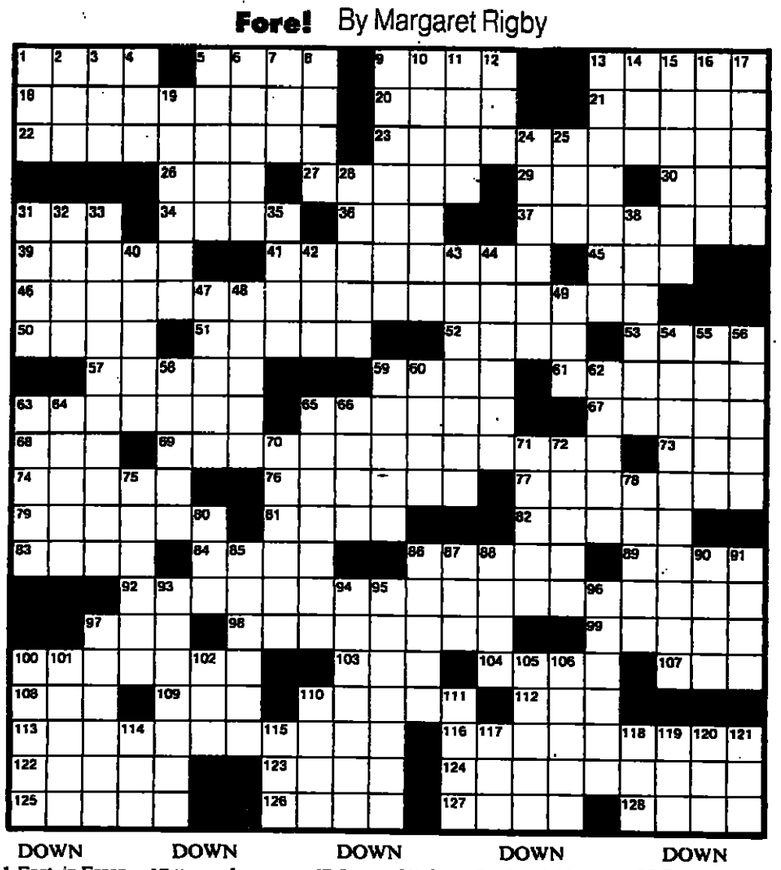
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Fore! By Margaret Rigby



ACROSS

1 Nobelist Hahn
5 Chick chaser
9 The Beehive State
13 Louis from Louisiana
18 These are flaky
20 Somewhat, in music
21 He wrote "La Vie de Jesus", 1863
22 Jeans' partners
23 U.S. emblem
26 Metric unit
27 Of a piece
29 King of Mass.
30 —— gestae
31 Dock
34 Like a chit
36 Biblical priest
37 Type of verse
39 Play the card
41 Despot
45 Aegean island
46 Event on June 17, 1775
50 Tapir
51 Citole and trichord
52 Prep sch.
53 Cay or holm
57 Wading bird
59 Electrical wave: Prefix
61 Scotch fiddles
63 Wife of le roi
65 Epic in 12 books
67 Persons easily swayed
68 Rochet's relative
69 Pre-eminently
73 Poet's palindrome

ACROSS

74 Fusty
76 Trinacria, today
77 Peak in NW Wash.
79 Arty parties
81 Character on a staff
82 Foundation
83 Suburb SE of Paris
84 Romance lang.
86 Harry or Henry
89 You, to a Quaker
92 The bends, to caisson workers
97 U.N. labor body
98 Title of honor
99 Hair conditioner
100 Oscar and family
103 Enzyme
104 Grand——
107 Venturi
108 Lumber splitter
109 By way of
110 Flavoring for ouzo
112 Lizard, also called fringefoot
113 Classifies
116 Color shade
122 Pitiless
123 Actuality
124 Race-track pavilion
125 Kefauver
126 Refuges
127 Maxwell or Schiaparelli
128 Sketched

DOWN

1 East, in Essen
2 Hallux or dactyl
3 Menlo Park monogram
4 Rhea, to Romans
5 *Talia from* N.Y.C.
6 Personnel official
7 Choose
8 Pelion's supporter
9 Greek vowel
10 First sergeant
11 Area unit
12 Gardener's tool
13 Be successful
14 Pacific herb
15 "Odalisque" painter: 1814
16 Cob and buck
17 "——of robins . . ."
19 Oratory
24 Patron saint of Catania
25 Coach Shula
28 "—— pray"
31 Spongy cake
32 Where Matrah is
33 Ruddy duck
35 President who weighed over 300 pounds
38 Barney Miller's colleagues
40 The world, to Jaques
42 Japanese seaport
43 Without hesitation
44 Penny——
47 Queen of Italy in 1900
48 External
49 Ides, in Roma
54 Rope-shortening knot
55 —— -Rollin, French politician: 1807-74
56 Curvy letters
58 Mature
59 "—— by land"
60 Mistress Quickly
62 These beat deuces
63 Cow catcher
64 Place for a reredos
65 Vein, nerve or feather
66 "Behold!" to Brutus
70 Houdini feat
71 Inventor of dynamite
72 Affray
75 St. Ignatius of ——
78 Gaynor from Chicago
80 Incite to attack
85 Asian silkworm
86 Parisians' pleasures
87 Hill builder
88 The "Say Hey Kid"
90 Gaelic language
91 London hero
93 Escorts
94 Township in NE N.J.
95 Demands firmly
96 Former county of Northern Ireland
97 "—— Sixpence"
100 Small error
101 Departures
102 Lizzie's predecessor
105 Pips or pippins
106 Protozoan
110 Opposite of apterous
111 Ending for differ or refer
114 Suffix for ethyl
115 Birds—— feather
117 "—— Be Seeing You": 1938
118 Curl or Funseth
119 Cont.
120 Compass pt.
121 Just out

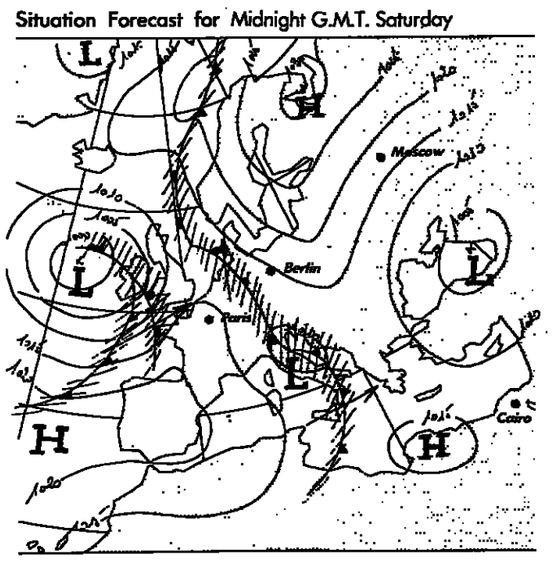
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

C	A	M	P	E	R		M	I	A	M	S		A	R	K	A	S		P	A	T	E
A	R	I	O	S	O		E	N	S	U	E		G	U	I	L	T		A	M	O	R
S	C	E	N	T	S	O	F	Y	U	M	A		L	I	S	L	E		I	O	N	S
C	O	R	S		S	R	O		P	U	L	L	E	T	S	U	R	P	R	I	S	E
A	S	S	E	S		O	R	S	E		T	O	T		E	D	E	R				
		L	O	T		A	R	D	O	R		I	N	E		O	L	G	A	S	
	B	A	L	L	E	T	S	L	I	P	P	E	R	S		S	T	E	R	N	E
E	R	L	E		G	A	L	L	O	W	S		W	I	D		M	E	N	A	G	E
R	U	T		H	O	L	I	E	R			D	O	S	E		A	G	A	V	E	S
O	N	E	S	I	D	E	D		M	A	E			B	A	S	E		E	R	E	
S	T	R	E	S	S		B	R	I	D	A	L	P	A	T	H		V	A	S	E	
		N	E	T		A	H	E	A	D	O	F	H	A	R	E		S	E	C		
S	W	A	P		O	N	E	S	W	A	L	L	O	W		D	A	N	C	E	D	
C	O	T		B	A	T	A		I	F	Y		M	O	U	N	T	E	S	A		
O	B	I	R	I	S		V	E	E	R			B	O	I	L	E	D		M	O	W
R	A	V	I	N	E		E	T	A		C	R	U	C	I	A	L		S	T	E	N
E	L	E	V	E	S		A	T	T	R	A	C	T	I	V	E	N	E	S	S		
R	E	S	E	T		S	A	L		H	O	O	K	E		D	E	E				
			O	T	I	E	R		S	E	W		S	T	O	P		A	D	A	M	S
T	H	Y	M	E		O	N	M	Y	H	A	N	D	S		U	R	I		S	L	O	E
R	O	U	E		T	O	P	E	E		S	H	O	P	P	I	N	G	M	A	U	L
I	L	L	E		A	R	I	S	E		T	O	M	A	H		G	R	E	T	E	L
S	E	E	F		S	A	T	O	N		O	W	E	N	S		A	R	N	E	S	S

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Fair	MADRID	25	77	Fair
AMSTERDAM	14	75	Fair	MIAMI	30	86	Fair
ANKARA	30	86	Fair	MILAN	27	81	Fair
ATHENS	28	82	Fair	MONTREAL	20	68	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Fair	MOSCOW	20	68	Overcast
BELGRADE	20	68	Overcast	MUNICH	24	75	Fair
BERLIN	21	70	Cloudy	NEW YORK	24	75	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	23	73	Overcast	NICE	26	79	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	20	68	Showers	OSLO	24	75	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy	PARIS	24	75	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	73	Cloudy	PRAGUE	24	75	Fair
COPENHAGEN	19	66	Overcast	ROME	29	84	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	30	86	Fair	SOFIA	16	61	Overcast
DUBLIN	19	66	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	22	72	Fair
EDINBURGH	16	61	Rain	TEHRAN	37	99	Fair
FLORENCE	31	89	Fair	TEL AVIV	31	88	Fair
FRANKFURT	25	77	Fair	TOKYO	24	75	Fog
GENEVA	25	77	Overcast	TUNIS	35	95	Fair
HELSINKI	20	68	Cloudy	VIENNA	23	73	Cloudy
HOUSTON	27	81	Fair	WARSAW	24	77	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	26	79	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	29	84	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Overcast	ZURICH	24	77	Fair
LISBON	23	73	Cloudy				
LONDON	22	72	Cloudy	(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)			
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Cloudy				

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Thunderstorm, Rain, Snow, Front Movement; Warm Front, Cold Front, Occluded Front, Quasi-Stationary Front

Memphis Remembers Elvis Presley With FBI Raid and Bronze Statue

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 15 (AP) — The fans came to the convention to buy records, pictures and other Elvis Presley souvenirs. But before their gathering was over, FBI agents were raiding it for allegedly bootleg albums.

"It's unfortunate we had to disrupt the convention, but when people are conducting illegal activity such as this, you have to do it during peak selling hours," said William Beavers, special agent in charge of the Memphis FBI office.

Agents seized 20 to 40 cartons of LP records, and FBI spokesman said, but no video tapes or other items. He said that the two FBI divisions were working with the Recording Industry Association of America in an investigation of copyright violations in the recording industry.

Meanwhile, not far away, city officials, friends of the late singer and several hundred fans gathered to applaud the unveiling of a 9½-foot bronze statue of the singer in Elvis Presley Plaza.

Mayor Wyeth Chandler pulled a white nylon shroud from the 1,000-pound statue of Elvis as Presley's version of "My Way" was played over giant loudspeakers.

"Elvis Presley in our minds was always a Memphian," Mr. Chandler said. "He bragged about Memphis wherever he went . . . But when he died, we realized he belonged to the world."

The statue shows Elvis holding his guitar by the neck. It was commissioned by the Memphis Development Foundation Inc. and created by sculptor Eric Parks.

BOOKS

MUSIC FOR CHAMELEONS

By Truman Capote. Random House. 262 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN his preface to "Music for Chameleons," a collection of his recent shorter writings, Truman Capote takes an unusual gamble. Writing about the difficulties of his craft, he reviews his own career and describes an artistic crisis he experienced while working on his long-awaited and much-publicized "nonfiction novel," "Answered Prayers." The crisis began with his feeling that his writing was too dense for the effects he was achieving. This prompted him to re-read everything he had ever written, which in turn led him to the alarming conclusion that for all he had learned during his long and varied career, he had never written with the full powers at his command, never combined "within a single form," all he knew "about every other form of writing."

So he began to rewrite "Answered Prayers" in what was for him a wholly new style. At first, he reports, "I" "felt like a child with a box of crayons." But eventually "I" "found a framework into which I could assimilate everything I know about writing. Later, using a modified version, I wrote a nonfiction short novel, 'Handcarved Coffins' and a number of short stories. The result is the present volume: 'Music for Chameleons.' "

Considerable Expectations

Now naturally enough this preface creates considerable expectations in the mind of the reader. So one is bound to feel initial disappointment when one discovers, first of all, that Capote's principal stylistic innovation consists of nothing more than setting himself center stage and reconstructing, "in a severe, minimal manner, commonplace conversations with everyday people," and, second of all, that the result of this apparently modest experiment — that is, the contents of "Music for Chameleons" — does not immediately strike one as Capote writing with the full powers at his command.

After all, while some of the pieces here are very good indeed — particularly the title story, about an aristocratic Martinique lady who demonstrates to Capote that chameleons are attracted to music, or "Mojave," about the tenuousness of various loving relationships, or "Hello, Stranger," about a solid citizen slipping into a desperate middle-age crisis — others of the pieces suffer from a certain overcontrivance. In "A Lamp in the Window," a sweet little old lady who offers Capote the shelter of her home on a cold night, turns out to have a freezer in her kitchen in which she has preserved the bodies of all the pet cats who have ever died in her possession.

In "Mr. Jones," the crippled blind man who once lived next to the author in a Brooklyn rooming house and entertained a steady stream of visitors, suddenly disappears mysteriously. Ten years later, Capote spots him, hale and hearty, riding in a Moscow subway car. Even the centerpiece of the collection, "Handcarved Coffins: A Nonfiction Account of an American Crime," seems ever so slightly tainted by a resolution that depends on the too convenient intrusion of Capote's fantasies about the suspected killer. In short, while nearly all of the collection displays the prose style, "clear as a country creek," that Capote claims to have striven for, it seems something less than the major innovation he has announced in his preface.

All the same, a little reflection makes one realize why these pieces seem so important to Capote. By setting himself "center stage" for the first time in his career, he has succeeded in projecting all the facets of his remarkable and varied personality. By telling such seemingly farfetched stories as "A Lamp in the Window" and "Mr. Jones," he has indulged the side of himself that delights in making up whoppers. By making the resolution of "Handcarved Coffins" dependent on his fantasies, he is able to exploit his fascination with, and uncanny perception of, the criminal mentality — a talent that is further evinced in a remarkable interview, called "Then It All Came Down," which he conducts with a psychopathic killer distantly related to the Charles Manson family.

A Talent for Friendship

Both "A Day's Work," in which Capote accompanies his cleaning lady on a day of her rounds, and "A Beautiful Child," in which he attends a funeral with Marilyn Monroe, show us something of the author's unusual talent for friendship with both the famous and the humble. In "Derringdo," about an escapade in which he disguised himself as a member of Pearl Bailey's chorus-boy entourage in order to escape a California subpoena to testify against a killer who had spoken to him in confidence, Capote juxtaposes the campy side of himself and the tough moral fiber.

In short, the pieces in "Music for Chameleons" have freed him to write about himself — even to confess, without a trace of self-pity or bravado, the agony he felt as a child over his secret desire "to be a girl." Yet these pieces can hardly be called an egotistical celebration of his personality. He does what he does with art. That art is a sort of music. We gather to listen and to blend ourselves into the composer's background. Just like the chameleons.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

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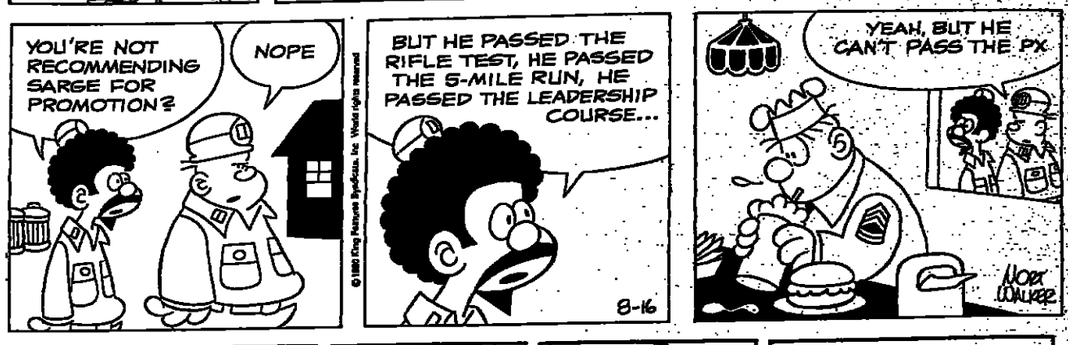

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

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JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

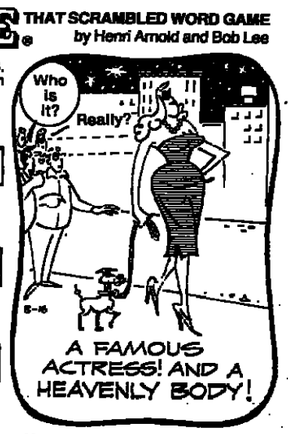
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WARLD

JUTSO

SPUGMY

LALCOW



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GAILY KITTY CAUGHT BROOCH
Answer: He decided to give up cab driving because he couldn't do this any longer—"HACK" IT

DENNIS THE MENACE

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

arter Intends to Put eagan on Defensive

By Adam Clymer

YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT) — he general election 81 days the Carter-Mondale cam- s well-organized and counts onsiderable degree of party but its hopes rest in exploit- ceived weaknesses in Ronald that have not been of much to his past opponents.

articular, President Carter's gn staff expects to cut deep- Mr. Reagan's lead through . One aide talked hopefully ing up five percentage points ach televised confrontation. at is the same sort of hope Mr. Reagan's Republican ad — before his reassuring on television helped him in ich encounter.

League of Women Voters is invite Rep. John Anderson, ependent candidate, to par- in the debates, in addition Carter and Mr. Reagan, a official in Washington told ternational Herald Tribune. The debates are tentatively led Sept. 18 in Baltimore, in Portland, Ore., and Oct. leveland, with a debate be- the vice presidential candi- lanned Oct. 2 in Louisville,

r aides argue that the presi- mastery of detail will provide er sort of opponent for Mr. than his rivals in the Re- in primaries were.

general election contest, "the focus on a candidate's depth wledge and grasp of issues is ntense," said Patrick Caddell, sident's pollster. Mr. Carter to emphasize that in his ac- ce speech last night, when he d that "only the most com- d difficult tasks end up in l Office."

, the Carter-Mondale forces eady ridiculing Mr. Reagan command of facts. Recalling mer California governor's in- to name the president of in a television interview last ice President Mondale said eek that if Mr. Reagan is "We'll have to have interna- summit conferences with tags: Hello, I'm Helmut h, Germany."

'Holding Our Base'

neral terms, the Democrats' y requires "holding our which means not giving up al votes in the South. Mr. is a serious threat, however, lly in Louisiana, Mississippi lorida, as Tim Kraft, the Mondale campaign mana- ceded yesterday.

quivalent importance is hold- w York. Without it, Mr. said, victory is "almost im- e." New York is a difficult r Mr. Carter under any cir- nces, and will be much more it if its Liberal Party gives nderson its designation.

, to counter the likelihood me major states that Mr. carried narrowly in 1976, hio and Texas, will be lost ne, the campaign has an am- list of 1976 setbacks that it to reverse. These states in- clude Maine, New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, Oregon and Washington.

Beyond the Electoral College arithmetic, there is confidence among Carter aides that "we've just got a much bigger base to go back to," as a leading campaign official put it. The official was alluding to the voters who identify themselves as Democrats — 41 percent of the electorate, compared to 23 percent who call themselves Republicans, according to the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll.

But there is a lot of that base still to claim. Mr. Carter now gets less than half of the Democratic vote, with 45 percent, to a staggering 27 percent for Mr. Reagan and 13 percent for Rep. Anderson, according to the poll, conducted between Aug. 2 and Aug. 7.

Among the entire probable electorate, a sample of voters weighted for the likelihood of voting, Mr. Reagan led with 47 percent, to 27 percent for Mr. Carter, 13 percent for Rep. Anderson, and the rest undecided.

Widespread Confidence

Interviews with Carter aides indicate a widespread confidence that the party will be unified. Richard Moe, Mr. Mondale's chief of staff, characterized Sen. Edward Kennedy's role at the Democratic National Convention as "extremely helpful." Although Sen. Kennedy appeared with Mr. Carter on the convention podium last night, neither side had anything to say yesterday as to how much campaigning the senator would do this fall.

There is also the problem of Rep. Anderson's effect. Most Carter aides speak hopefully of his campaign wasting away "as soon as they [the voters] realize a vote for Anderson might mean a Reagan presidency," as Robert Strauss, the campaign chairman, put it yesterday. But none of them denies that Rep. Anderson is a factor in New York state.

On Wednesday, Rep. Anderson complained that Mr. Carter apparently intended to "make Ronald Reagan the issue and thereby perhaps to avoid the kind of scrutiny of the Carter record" that he feels it deserves.

Basically, he analyzed the Carter plan correctly. Carter aides make it plain that they think the voters initially make any challenger the issue. The Carter forces intend to stress Mr. Reagan's lack of experience and his record of statements that they consider silly.

United Press International

Robert Oswald, left, congratulates his lawyer, Kenneth Campbell, in Fort Worth after obtaining a temporary injunction against opening the grave of his brother, Lee Harvey Oswald, to test yet another Kennedy assassination theory. The man in the center is unidentified.

Oswald's Brother Blocks Exhumation

By David Leigh

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (WP) — Lee Harvey Oswald's brother obtained a temporary court order yesterday to prevent the opening of his brother's grave in an attempt to check out yet another Kennedy assassination theory.

An attorney acting for a British assassination theorist said yesterday he had received permission from Oswald's widow to dig up the grave to check the truth of allegations that it really contains the body of a Soviet KGB agent.

The amateur theorist, 77-year-old Michael Eddowes, has published three books saying, among other things, that the man who shot President Kennedy was actually a lookalike Soviet agent two inches shorter than the 5-foot, 11-inch Oswald.

The Dallas County medical examiner agreed to examine the body along with a team of forensic pathologists hired by Mr. Eddowes. In addition to checking the body's height, the specialists planned to check teeth against dental records and look for a scar behind the body's left ear where Oswald once had a mastoid bone removed. This scar was not mentioned in the report of the autopsy conducted after Oswald's death in 1963.

Mr. Eddowes has been attempting unsuccessfully for more than a year to get a court order allowing an exhumation. Yesterday he announced that Oswald's Russian-born widow, Marina, had agreed as next of kin to authorize the grave's opening.

"I didn't get paid," she said yesterday from her home in Rockwell, Texas.

"Even though for myself I don't have to have proof of identification of the body," Marina Oswald Porter said. "I choose this very uneasy road where no matter which way you go, you will be ridiculed." She wanted to face the task herself, she said, of putting to rest speculation instead of putting the burden on her children.

Mr. Eddowes is a somewhat eccentric British lawyer who obtained a pardon for a wrongfully convicted murderer in 1953. Since 1963, he has insisted in several books that Lee Harvey Oswald went to Russia as a defector but never returned because he was replaced by a KGB double.

In a civil suit in 1979, Mr. Eddowes claimed that Oswald was not the man buried in the grave in Rose Hill Memorial Park in Fort Worth. His case was dismissed because he is not a U.S. citizen.

Oswald's brother, Robert, obtained a temporary restraining order to prevent the exhumation after news of Marina Oswald Porter's decision leaked out. A hearing on the restraining order has been set for Aug. 22. Jerry Pittman, Mr. Eddowes' attorney, dismissed the effect of the order as just a delay.

A second problem has arisen over ownership of the grave. Cemetery representative Janice James said Marina Oswald Porter is not the owner, but refused to give further details. A friend answering the phone at the Porter residence yesterday said, "Marina has no idea who purchased the grave."

Billy Carter Quoted as Telling Lawyers He Has Spent Most of the Libyan Money

By Ronald J. Ostrow and Ellen Hume

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (LAT) — Billy Carter said in a sworn deposition for Senate investigators yesterday that he had spent all but $11,000 of the $220,000 he received from the Libyans, sources close to the Senate investigation said.

"The money basically went to creditors, banks, the IRS [Internal Revenue Service], and one personal loan for $25,000 or $30,000," said one source who was briefed on the day-long testimony given by the president's brother to lawyers for a Senate Judiciary special subcommittee in Washington.

Billy Carter "sort of changed his tune" about his earlier contention that the first $20,000 from the Libyans was actually a reimbursement for expenses, one source said.

The Senate subcommittee, which expects to hear public testimony directly from Billy Carter next Thursday, has also found evidence that the Libyans were trying to get money to the president's brother through an intermediary as early as January, 1979, a year before they actually made the payments.

"It's just a little blurb, a record of some sort of intelligence report," a source close to the subcommittee said.

The panel's newly named counsel, former U.S. Judge Philip Tone of Chicago, sat in during part of the questioning of Billy Carter yesterday.

"The new tone of the investigation is more judicial now," said one subcommittee staffer. "I don't see the judge coming in and grabbing it by the neck the way some other special counsel might."

Meanwhile, Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., proposed yesterday that the investigation be broadened to cover foreign dealings of other members of the president's family.

Mr. Dole, a member of the special subcommittee, issued a statement citing the fact that Mr. Carter's sister, Ruth Carter Stapleton, had traveled to the Middle East last January on a trip financed in part by an Arab-American businessman, Sam Bamieh of Palo Alto, Calif.

Mr. Dole also cited as a possible area of investigation the reported six-figure fee paid by the Philippines to a partnership that includes President Carter's youngest son, Jeff, a computer consultant.

"It now appears that dealings with foreign governments were a way of life for the Carter family," Mr. Dole said.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., the ranking Republican on the subcommittee, said yesterday that he would bring up Mr. Dole's proposal at the next subcommittee meeting Monday. Mr. Thurmond said he had not had time to decide whether he favored expanding the inquiry. Other members of the nine-member subcommittee could not be reached for their reactions.

Family Trips

Mrs. Stapleton has dismissed questions about her Middle Eastern trip as election-year politics, but White House press secretary Jody Powell has said that she told him Mr. Bamieh tried to exploit her to help his own business.

The White House said Mr. Bamieh paid $3,000 toward Mrs. Stapleton's trip to Egypt, Jordan, Oman and Saudi Arabia, the total cost of which was $11,000. Mr. Powell said Mrs. Stapleton had discussed the trip in a general way with the president after she returned but had not voiced any political views concerning the region she had visited.

AP

Billy Carter

Jeff Carter's relationship with the Philippines government stems from his partnership with Robert Mercready, a former computer instructor at George Washington University. Mr. Carter graduated from the university in 1978 with a degree in geography, specializing in computer cartography.

Mr. Mercready and Mr. Carter formed Computer Mapping Consultants, Inc., which has done work for the World Bank, including a study of solid-waste disposal in Manila, for which the company was paid $10,000.

In connection with that work, the two men traveled to the Philippines in March and discussed the project with President Ferdinand Marcos and his wife, Imelda, who is the nation's minister of human settlements and governor of Greater Manila.

About six weeks ago, according to Time Magazine, the partners landed a two-year computer mapping contract with the Philippines that will pay them $210,000.

A World Bank spokesman said yesterday that the bank was satisfied that there was no relationship between the work that Carter and Mercready did for the bank and their newest Philippines assignment.

Anderson Qualifies in California To Run as Independent Candidate

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 15 (UPI) — Rep. John Anderson of Illinois will appear as an independent presidential candidate on the California ballot Nov. 4.

Secretary of State March Fong Eu certified Rep. Anderson for the ballot Thursday after random sample projections or verified counts from 37 of the state's 58 counties showed Rep. Anderson had well above the 101,300 voter signatures needed to qualify as an independent presidential candidate.

Petitions have also been submitted for presidential candidates Barry Commoner of the Citizens Party, Gus Hall of the Communist Party and Clifton De Barry of the Socialist Workers Party, although Ms. Eu said final verification reports have not yet been received for them.

Meanwhile, Mary Crisp, who left a senior post with the Republican National Committee in a bitter dispute over women's issues, became national chairperson of Rep. Anderson's campaign.

Reagan Planning Moderate Image for Campaign

By Douglas E. Kneeland

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Aug. 15 (NYT) — The Ronald Reagan the Democrats have portrayed at their convention in New York as a simplistic, rightist conservative is not the Ronald Reagan that Jimmy Carter will find himself running against.

The Ronald Reagan the Democrats have been gleefully assailing as the leader of a Republican Party that has "no left and no center," his political advisers insist, was put in mothballs at the GOP convention in Detroit last month and is unlikely to appear in the campaign this fall or in the White House if he wins the presidency.

For evidence of a significant change, they point to his solicitation of former President Gerald Ford to join the ticket and his later selection of George Bush, who is perceived as a moderate by most of the Republican right, as a running mate. Then, they cite the conciliatory tones of his acceptance speech, which stressed his concern for the poor and disadvantaged and called for an end to discrimination against women, even though the conservatives had succeeded for the first time in years in removing a plank supporting the proposed Equal Rights Amendment from the platform.

Finally, they quote his appeal for black support in a rare appearance before a minority group as he addressed the Urban League's national convention in New York on his first post-nomination campaign swing.

While the Democrats have pictured Mr. Reagan as a man who would dismantle domestic social programs and endanger peace with unwarranted foreign adventurism, Mr. Reagan's people, for the most part, have kept quiet.

Their strategy, they acknowledge, is to refuse to be put on the defensive by responding to charges from Mr. Carter's camp. They plan to run against the president's record, making him the issue in the campaign, not Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Reagan's strategists have long recognized that there are not enough votes among Republicans, a minority party, to elect a president; certainly not enough in the Mr. Reagan's wing of the party that was the base for his triumph in the primaries. Democrats and independents must be lured to the cause if he is to be elected.

Mr. Reagan's advisers concede that for the last 10 years, since his successful run for re-election as governor of California, their candidate has seldom spoken before an audience that was not largely made up of partisan Republicans.

Those audiences, for the most part, were the heart of what they proudly called "Reagan Country," both in 1976 when their candidate lost the nomination to Mr. Ford and in the primaries and caucuses earlier this year, when he moved inexorably to the victory they had awaited since his first tentative attempt to win the nomination from Richard Nixon in 1968.

Keep the Faithful

Twelve years ago, much was written about the "new Nixon," a reborn candidate portrayed as a more mature, less partisan, more experienced and wiser man than the Richard Nixon who narrowly lost the presidency to John Kennedy in 1960.

But it is doubtful if the Ronald Reagan who has suddenly emerged since his nomination will be pictured either by his advisers or others as the "new Reagan."

For one thing, Mr. Reagan's political strategists do not want to alienate the faithful supporters. For another, the "new Reagan" image would not be entirely true.

In many ways, his advisers say, it is simply a revival of the broader-based appeal that Mr. Reagan offered in two campaigns for governor of California, which he won by large margins in a state in which Democrats have a big edge in voter registration over Republicans.

"He did the same thing out there," Stuart Spencer, a consultant to the current campaign who helped direct Mr. Reagan's two races in California, said in a telephone interview from the national campaign headquarters in Arlington, Va. "He went after the blue-collar and the Hispanic vote. He did quite well, better in 1966 than in 1970, when there was a recession."

However, Mr. Spencer added, "It's a little different now. You go after electoral areas. You look at where the votes are."

With that in mind, Mr. Reagan's forces have calculated that he must hold the West, where he is believed to have a solid lead, and concentrate largely on the industrial states of the Northeast and Midwest, while not giving up on some border states or on Mr. Carter's native South, where they think they should do well in such states as Mississippi, Louisiana and Virginia.

Reagan Calls Carter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI) — Mr. Reagan telephoned congratulations to Mr. Carter Wednesday night after the president won renomination, campaign manager Robert Strauss said yesterday.

Mr. Strauss said the two men had a brief conversation. He said he heard Mr. Carter tell Mr. Reagan that he hoped the two men could provide a vigorous, informative campaign.

U.S. Indicts 6 In Sale of Fake Building Bonds

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15 (AP) — Six men were indicted by a federal grand jury yesterday on charges that they peddled $25 million in phony construction bonds and financial guarantees backed by fake bank certificates.

The 22-count indictment alleges that the defendants set up companies in Belize, in Central America; Tortola, British Virgin Islands; and St. Vincent, West Indies, to pursue a scheme that touched 10 states.

Charged were Alex Feinman, 31, Moorestown, N.J.; John Valentine Goepfert, 53, Wall Township, N.J.; Seymour Pollack, 59, New York City; Lawrence M. Rush, Port Washington, N.Y.; Thomas Eli Scott, 33, Banner Elk, N.C., and Mark Snyder, 35, Cherry Hill, N.J.

Mr. Rush is an accountant and Mr. Snyder is a stockbroker, once a vice president of E.F. Hutton and currently associated with Bache Co., the indictment said. The others are officers and employees of Casualty and Indemnity Co. Ltd., which marketed the bonds and securities, according to the indictment.

The indictment said the scheme was backed by a false financial statement claiming Casualty and Indemnity had assets of $115 million. This allegedly was used by the defendants to sell surety bonds and offer financial guarantees, for which they collected at least $350,000 in fraudulent fees, according to the indictment.

Player, Wife Sought to Prevent Reprint

U.S. Court Voids Ban on Sports Article

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 15 (NYT) — A federal appeals court in San Francisco has upheld the constitutional right of the Los Angeles Herald Examiner to reprint a magazine article about Steve Garvey, first baseman of the Los Angeles Dodgers, and his wife, Cyndy. The newspaper said it would do so, beginning Tuesday.

But the Herald Examiner, which had been prevented by a lower court from reprinting the article, was beaten by its major competitor. The Los Angeles Times yesterday printed excerpts from the article, which originally appeared in the magazine Inside Sports.

In those excerpts, Mrs. Garvey purportedly disclosed her intimate thoughts on certain sexual matters, and her feelings of loneliness when her husband was traveling with his professional baseball team.

The ruling by a three-judge panel of the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, issued late Wednesday in San Francisco, overturned a decision by Judge Robert Kelleher of U.S. District Court in Los Angeles.

On Monday, after a lawyer for the Garveys argued that the magazine article was inaccurate, libelous and invaded their privacy, Judge Kelleher ordered the newspaper not to reprint it until he could review transcripts of interviews between Mrs. Garvey and the article's author, Pat Jordan, a free-lance writer. He also ordered Newsweek Inc., which owns Inside Sports, to produce tape recordings of the interview.

Prior Restraint Cited

But the appellate justices, in a two-paragraph decision handed down two hours after oral arguments were completed in the case, declared: "Prior restraint of this publication is prohibited by the First Amendment."

The ruling removed the ban on publication and the order to produce the tape recordings. The magazine had said it would provide the tapes as evidence in a trial on the Garveys' suit against Newsweek Inc. for libel, invasion of privacy and breach of contract, in which they are seeking $11.2 million in damages.

Lawyers for the Herald Examiner and Newsweek Inc., in the oral arguments, assailed the lower court ruling as a violation of First Amendment guarantees of freedom of the press, asserting that it constituted prior restraint of publication. The Garveys' lawyer argued that no such issue was involved because the material had already been published elsewhere, and said the Garveys were only seeking to limit further circulation of what they considered erroneous information.

Newsweek Inc., in a statement, declared that "allowing a judge to decide what a publication can or cannot print would have been an assault on the Constitution and a 200-year-old tradition of a free press."

Soviet Union Attacks Carter Speech 'Permeated With Militarist Spirit'

SCOW, Aug. 15 (AP) — Pres- Carter's speech accepting the cratic presidential nomina- as "permeated with a militar- it" and differed little from epublican stand on military s, Tass reported today.

report from New York, Tass Mr. Carter sought in his ad- to make political capital out he extreme reactionary and ist positions of the Republi- atform."

But when the president laid out his own positions, Tass said, "he essentially took the same position of the Republicans he criticized. His speech was permeated with a militarist spirit, a striving to prolong the arms race and to expand military appropriations."

The news agency said Mr. Carter's warnings about the military policies of Republican nominee Ronald Reagan "contradict the actions of his own administration, which has acted to aggravate international tension and step up the arms race. None other than the current president has indefinitely postponed ratification of the Soviet-American SALT 2 treaty."

UN Copter Fired On At Uganda Airfield

KAMPALA, Uganda, Aug. 15 (AP) — A United Nations helicopter was fired upon while landing in central Uganda, according to international aid workers at the site.

The helicopter was not hit by more than 100 rounds of anti-aircraft gunfire from Tanzanian soldiers guarding an airfield where the helicopter had received permission to land, the sources said yesterday.

...hips Added U.S. Navy's ...dget Request

...SHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP) ...ense Secretary Harold Brown ...ing two ships to an austere ... proposed by the Navy, ac- ...g to Pentagon sources, but ...native shipbuilding program ... shape for fiscal 1982 still ... be smaller than the Carter ...istration had projected to ...ss early this year.

...administration's record on ...ng the Navy is a target of the ...licans, whose 1980 party ...m accuses President Carter ...smantling" the fleet.

...e the other armed services, the ... offered its budget proposals ...l months ago in accordance ...ders to put more emphasis ...proving the present forces and ... new materiel.

Pentagon sources said that ...avy recommended a "basic ... of 14 new ships for the com- ...idget, and that Mr. Brown in- ...d this to 16.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, August 16-17, 1980

Carter's Fight

When it comes to convention politics, at a minimum, Jimmy Carter knows how to play tough. This week, the president faced — and faced down — the possibility that the Democrats in Madison Square Garden might erupt on prime time and bitter Kennedy supporters might walk out.

Carter faced a dual battle over the party platform. First, his forces had to try to neutralize, or defeat, challenges to platform planks dealing with the economy and women's rights, among others. Then the president was confronted with a new rule requiring nominees to state in writing what they think of the platform. The Carter forces were unduly stubborn as they traversed this mine field, antagonizing some people needlessly. But in the end, Carter seems to have come out about right. The platform and the president's positions give the Democrats at least a semblance of unity that seemed unlikely just a few days ago.

The principal argument was over Sen. Edward Kennedy's proposal of a $12 billion federal jobs program to help offset the effects of recession. There is a mythic faith in the idea that such a strategy would accomplish its goal. But a huge federal outlay at this troubled point would inevitably misfire. The jobs would come on stream too late to put a floor under the recession. The expenditure would swell the federal deficit too much for the shaky money markets to absorb without a rapid run-up of interest rates. The result would not be huge hiring but huge disappointment.

The president quite rightly said no to the plank. But what he said yes to is not clear. In his statement on the platform, he embraced the "spirit and aims" of the jobs proposal and promised a sweeping revitalization program to lower unemployment and lift the economy without inflaming inflation. He has had almost four years of failure in managing the economy, and so this promise has to be viewed skeptically. But, for now, the president has been at least politically successful in substituting an as-yet undefined "black box" for a misguided jobs program without driving Sen. Kennedy and his supporters out of Madison Square Garden.

The Carter forces also succeeded in stifling another potential eruption. Initially, the White House opposed both challenges to women's rights planks in the platform. One denies party funds to any candidate who fails to support the Equal Rights Amendment. The other endorses Medicaid funding of abortions for the poor. The convention supported both challenges. The president finally succeeded in satisfying the majority of delegates and his own conscience on both issues. He reiterated his personal opposition to public financing of abortions without rejecting the platform outright. That leaves his party in the mainstream on women's issues, a position abandoned by the Republicans, with their anti-ERA, anti-abortion stand.

For an incumbent, the record of the past four years is a more important measure than a platform filled with promises for the next four. But the sound, if overly stubborn, performance of the Carter forces this week was itself a measure, and a sign, of skill.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Turkish Anarchy

More than 2,000 people have been executed for political reasons this year in Turkey. If they had been done in by the government, there would have been an international outcry. But the reality is worse. The Turkish government has not carried out a death sentence in eight years; Turkey's political killings are a private enterprise. The government's authority is so weak that Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel relies for support on a party implicated in the private terror.

This slide toward anarchy in Turkey portends a crisis for the West.

During years of relative stability, Turkey's geopolitical role came to be taken for granted. No longer. A quick glance at the map makes clear what is at stake. Turkey is, simultaneously, NATO's strategic frontier with the Soviet Union, Islam's secular frontier with revolutionary Iran and a principal buffer between Europe and the Middle East.

For these reasons Western countries have pumped billions into Turkey's chronically sick economy. In return, the West has won military cooperation and a new Turkish commitment to economic reforms. Efforts to promote compromise on Cyprus have fared less well, though a new round of talks has just begun. But Turkey's commitments are worth no more than the authority of the government that makes them. Political derangement puts even that authority in jeopardy.

Plainly, the West has increasing reason to be concerned with political as well as economic breakdown. An urgent plea for cooperation between Turkey's democratic politicians is overdue.

Turkey's social nightmare is directly linked to its continuing political deadlock. Neither main party, the center-right Justice Party or the center-left Republican People's Party, has won a majority. Their successive governments have had to appease demands from two smaller political groups, one relentlessly anti-secular and the other protective of right-wing terrorists. With government so fragile, the police, and now the military, have become both factious and politically aggressive. And flagging trust in the courts was further jolted last week when a closely watched military trial of extreme rightists, accused of fomenting a massacre in 1978, ended in leniency.

No political solution is obvious. Another round of elections would probably perpetuate the deadlock. Top military commanders, among others, have therefore urged the two major parties to unite in coalition. The outs, the Republican People's Party, seem to like the idea; the ruling Justice Party is less enthusiastic. Still, some cooperation is possible if only out of fear that the military might dispense with the politicians altogether, as in severe past crises.

So far, sadly, Turkey's main party leaders have been unable to cooperate even to preserve the foundations of political life. Turkey can no longer afford that kind of partisanship. Coalition government might not be ideal, but neither is disintegration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bolivia: The Pirate Kingdom

Unhappy Bolivia — poor and divided in the best of times, has now fallen into the hands of a junta with close ties to the international drug traffic. The Carter administration began cutting down its aid to Bolivia last month, a few days after the coup. Now the State Department is pulling out all of its narcotics control programs. "We have no basis to expect the kind of cooperation from the Bolivian authorities that makes it worthwhile to continue," a State Department official dryly observed.

Bolivia is becoming the nightmare state in which the underworld takes over the government. The process, incidentally, is not a gentle one. There are now perhaps 2,000 political prisoners, according to a leading clergyman, and the stories of sudden disappearances and torture are multiplying. That is why the new government has been harassing and threatening the few foreign news correspondents remaining in the country. It wishes to choke off all reporting of these practices.

Any country that organizes itself as a haven for criminal activity becomes a menace to all the others. If a clique of generals can seize a government, run up the skull and crossbones and turn their land into a pirate kingdom, they become an active danger to every other government struggling to enforce international law and, in this case, stamp out the drug trade. Unfortunately, Bolivia fits into a larger pattern.

South America is now divided, politically, into two zones. In a crescent along the north and west lie the three democracies, Venezuela, Colombia and now Peru. Below that line, the continent is ruled by military governments that vary only in the degree of their authoritarian repression. The first foreign government to recognize the new Bolivian regime was Argentina's, which has been providing generous aid and technical assistance to Bolivia's secret police. Recognition came next from Brazil, which has been training Bolivian military officers. Then came Paraguay, a simple dictatorship in the style of the last generation.

Bolivia is conceivably the world's least stable state. It has been through some 200 coups in its century and a half of independence. To explain the latest of them does not require any theory of foreign subversion. But to the extent that Bolivia's neighbors — particularly Argentina — now support the junta in La Paz, they must accept some measure of responsibility for the evils that will flow from its involvement in the drug business. Even Argentina's military men might ask themselves whether it's not a high price to pay for the stifled silence that now passes for political order in most of South America.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 16, 1905

NEW YORK — A successful test was made this afternoon of a wheel for automobiles, calculated to revolutionize the tire industry. It is the invention of John Rutherfood, mining engineer. The wheel is shod with a flat steel tire. The most striking feature is the placing of a rubber pneumatic tube between the hub and the outer rim. There are two interior rims, the upper supported by iron spokes to the hub and the lower by iron spokes to the outer rim. These are built to receive the pneumatic tube, which absorbs the shocks and jolts in the same manner as the pneumatic tire. The only disadvantage noticeable is the rumble of the steel tires over a cobbled surface.

Fifty Years Ago

August 16, 1930

WASHINGTON — Charges of tyranny in Cuba under the administration of President Machado, which were prevalent a year ago, are being renewed by Americans and Cubans who long have been hostile to the chief executive. It is charged that Mr. Machado is holding his office illegally and is acting, not as a beneficent republican, but as a virtual dictator. Sen. William Borah last year led a Senate Foreign Relations Committee that listened to stories of several Americans resident in Cuba that they had been ill-treated and that their property had been illegally confiscated. Apparently the senators were not convinced at that time of the validity of the charges.

'It's Not Billy That Bothers Me — It's Jimmy.'

Old Strategy or New Risks?

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — If the allies have not echoed Secretary of State Edmund Muskie's complaints about consultation on expanding U.S. nuclear targets, it's because so far the doctrine does not look new.

They've been discussing it with U.S. experts for years, and received an extended briefing from Defense Secretary Harold Brown last spring.

But the timing and rather dramatic claim that President Carter's decision paper is an important change in U.S. strategy does raise some disturbing questions about policy and politics.

Nuclear planning is a never-never world, far from usual military preparations. The goal is deterrence, not victory, and the first axiom of deterrence is credibility. When the United States had a nuclear monopoly, its willingness to use the weapons in dire circumstances was credible. The threat alone was power, as proved with disclosure that President Truman got the Russians out of Iranian Azerbaijan in 1946 by secretly threatening a nuclear attack.

Apt Acronym

As Moscow developed its own vast arsenal, credibility came to rely on the doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD, the aptest acronym ever). But even when President Kennedy's Defense Secretary Robert McNamara worked it out, the idea that launching total devastation or nothing was the only choice in crisis seemed unacceptable.

Kennedy adopted the policy of "flexible response," giving the U.S. president a range of weapons from battlefield limits to civilization wreckers, and introducing the idea of controlled escalation. The choice available was in the size of the weapon.

Now technology has produced far more accurate missiles, adding a choice of targets.

At the same time, huge arsenals on both sides have made MAD scarcely credible. Henry Kissinger's warning last year that no one should expect the United States to risk being wiped out in retaliation for a strike against the Russians in defense of Europe upset the allies so much because they had already come to suspect that was true.

It was James Schlesinger, when he was at the Pentagon, who worked out the doctrine for listing military targets as a deliberate intermediary step before the ultimate "counter-city" decision. That used to be called "counter-force."

Presumably, Secretary Brown renamed it "countervailing strategy" because he didn't want it to sound as though the United States was planning a surprise attack on the Soviet Union.

Experts have long agreed that the gravest danger of nuclear war would come if one side thought the other capable of smashing its ability to retaliate, and was tempted to preempt. Protecting U.S. missiles is supposed to be the purpose of the dubious MX program, though President Carter cleary endorsed it in hopes of getting votes for the SALT-2 treaty.

But what kind of military targets does the "countervailing strategy" now envisage? We haven't been told, nor have the Russians. If they are "soft," bases, depots, arms factories, the doctrine is indeed a simple evolution adding presidential options short of MAD, and doesn't require MX. But if they are "hard," the Soviet missile silos that other weapons can't be sure of hitting but MX probably could, Moscow could feel it had reason to fear a U.S. first strike and decide to launch ahead. That is an important reason for taking another look at the vastly expensive MX program.

Submarine-based missiles do not present this problem, and would survive a Soviet first-strike.

Credibility requires an arsenal enabling the United States to retaliate, but deterrence now requires a balance assuring Moscow that the United States doesn't imagine it would win a nuclear war.

A second policy question opened in the latest White House directive is the inclusion of "command and control" targets. One constant of nuclear strategy has been the understanding that, contrary to conventional doctrine, the enemy's command should be left intact so that there is still someone to stop and exchange and negotiate before escalation becomes automatic, unconditional for humankind.

Is this axiom being abandoned? Some U.S. officials say not necessarily, but the U.S. president should have the choice of liquidating the enemy's leadership if he thinks there is someone more amenable around to take charge. That is an intensely risky notion which can do nothing to stabilize the balance with Moscow or enhance deterrence.

And why is all this surfacing now, at the start of an election campaign when rocket-rattling is mistaken for leadership by some and arms-control talks are at an impasse? These are much too crucial matters to be bandied on the hustings. The subsidiary questions are not details but critical points in determining whether Carter's directive adds to the coherence of long-term U.S. strategy or poses new dangers. It's the sort of thing that makes friend and foe alike complain of inconsistency and uncertainty in the White House.

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Will South Korea Finally Silence Kim

By Gloria Tierney

LOS ANGELES — Now that the sedition trial of opposition leader Kim Dae Jung has begun, world attention is again focused on South Korea and its repressive martial-law government. Kim, the symbolic leader of the South Korean dissident movement, is really on trial for his belief in democracy.

Since 1971, when he was narrowly defeated in a presidential race against Park Chung Hee, Kim has fought to bring about democratic reforms in South Korea and to end the grip of one-man rule.

From a self-imposed exile in Japan, Kim began a campaign against what he perceived as Park's usurpation of democratic principles. Kim hammered away at the Park government and the lack of democracy in South Korea until 1973, when he was abducted in Japan by agents of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

On his forced return to South Korea, Kim faced charges of violating the election law in 1971. He was found guilty and sentenced to five years of imprisonment, to be followed by a five-year denial of his civil rights. He appealed this conviction, and was freed to await the outcome of his appeal.

Imprisoned

During this time, Kim, along with 20 other prominent dissidents — including Yun To Sun, South Korea's former president, and Han Suk Hon, the Quaker leader known as the Gandhi of Korea — presented the "Declaration of Democratic Salvation" to a gathering of 70 at Myong-Dong Cathedral.

The moderately worded declaration called for lifting the presidential ban on opposition parties and freedom of the press. It also called on Park to resign in order to prevent economic ruin in South Korea.

Kim was subsequently rearrested. The government accused him and 18 others of abusing religious freedom and attempting to incite a riot — which, the government claimed, would lead to the invasion of South Korea by North Korea. His appeal on the previous charge of violating the election law was denied, and he was imprisoned.

Convinced that Kim's arrest and imprisonment were politically motivated, Amnesty International took up his case. He was assigned to an Amnesty International group in Seattle and one in West Berlin.

Warnings

For five years, both groups pressured the South Korean government to release Kim, arguing that his right of freedom of expression under Article I of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights had been violated.

In December, 1978, Kim was finally released from prison. It quickly became apparent that the years of incarceration had not quelled his opposition to Park, or his d bring an end to martial la daunted by police harassmen continued to denounce what as the anti-democratic poli the Park regime by focusing tacks on Park's proposed Constitution.

Ironically, it was his warnings in 1971 about the d of adopting this constitutio ostensibly brought about h arrest. That constitution, a in 1972, granted Park the pr cy for life by giving the Park nated National Conferenc Reunification sole power t the president. It consolidated in the presidency, leaving the larly elected legislature pol impotent.

In Poor Health

Park's grip on South Kore ed in 1979, when he was assa ed by the chief of the KCI Park's death did not end repr in South Korea. In April and Kim supported thousands dents demonstrating for an martial law. The student called for democratic ele free-trade-union activity and to censorship. On May 17, K about 1,200 others were arre connection with the dissurbar

Now Kim faces charges of rection and violations of the al-security and foreign-ex laws, as well as violating th tial-law decree. The maximu alty is death.

Even if he does not re death sentence, Kim may able to withstand another term. He is in poor health.

Whether Kim is executed oned or freed will be determ what Army Commander Cho Hwan promised will be an and fair" trial. Chon reporter reporters in Seoul, "I am co that the trial will be fair and We do have a Supreme which consists of eminently tent lawyers. We are not barb The legal system of the Repu Korea is more strict than that United States."

Fair Trial?

It is hoped that Chon surances will be realized, an Kim will receive a fair and tial trial.

Kim has fought for nine ye the realization of basic h rights in South Korea. The Korean government has cons ly tried to stifle his protest l prisoning and torturing him ing at these attempts to silenc it may now try to murder hi call it justice.

Gloria Tierney is Southwes regional coordinator of Amne ternational. She wrote this ar the Los Angeles Times.

After the Convention

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The Democratic National Convention has confirmed what has been apparent for months — that Jimmy Carter would be the party's nominee against Ronald Reagan in the least popular presidential pairing of modern times, or perhaps ever. But the New York convention also left some interesting questions unanswered. For example:

1. Does anything really unite the Carter and Kennedy forces except fear of Reagan? And will that be enough to produce an enthusiastic regrouping behind Carter for the fall campaign and beyond?

The quick answer is that a lot of Democrats will be leaving New York as John Anderson backers or intending to sit out the election, despite Sen. Edward Kennedy's stated intent to support the Carter-Mondale ticket. On the other hand, forces can already be felt that will tend to push many of these Democrats into an anti-Reagan if not a pro-Carter vote by next Nov. 4.

One Question

One question guaranteed to silence almost any liberal Democrat toying with the idea of "taking a walk" or voting for Anderson's independent candidacy is: "Do you really want Ronald Reagan to make three or maybe four appointments to the Supreme Court?" Or "with his finger on the button?" Or etc.?

Reagan thus provides powerful incentive to Democratic unity, perhaps enough to defeat him. But to keep that incentive at work will require a sustained and relentless attack on him, which raises a further question: If Carter's is fundamentally a negative anti-Reagan campaign, can he also pull Democrats together more positively, for longer-range objectives?

Fending off Reagan is one thing. It's quite another for a president to take on a second term with many in his own party still alienated by his views and record, convinced of his incompetence and offended by his primary and convention tactics.

Carter needs more than a Reagan-induced unity that will dissolve the day after the election. He needs to show that he can understand, persuade and lead his party, as a necessary step toward leading the nation. The campaign will give him the opportunity, if he will seize it.

2. Did Kennedy, with his platform victories and his ringing convention speech, redeem the earlier failures of 1980 and gain favorable position for a new race in 1984?

By wisely refusing to bolt the party and by stirring the convention with anti-Reagan and standard liberal themes, Kennedy both maintained party regularity and asserted his leadership of the liberal wing. His speech may also have persuaded some Democrats that the Kennedy "magic" is not dead after all.

Therefore, he is certainly in position to run in 1984 if he chooses to do so. But the position may not be as strong as it appears. By looking squarely to the past and the party's liberal tradition, Kennedy may have turned his back on the nation's evolving attitudes and the political necessities of the 1980s. What happens on Nov. 4 and in the next four years, of course, will have much to say about that.

It is likely, moreover, that the image of Kennedy as virtually an inevitable president, the certain heir of two martyred brothers, the keeper of an infallible political tor been lost in the fumbles and ters of 1980. Chappaquidd pears to be a permanent neg not necessarily a fatal one.

If all that is so, the prospe Kennedy candidacy would n other Democrats from comi ward in 1984, as it blocked from challenging Carter thi Any number of new-face lengers must already be their plans to run in four yea ticularly since in normal c stances there will be no Dem incumbent in the race in 198 nedy could wind up as just the pack.

3. Can the national politic vention survive in its present Should it?

It's a good bet that we hav the last four-day convention gavel-to-gavel coverage by th tional television networks. the parties will devise a stream one-or two-day version, or sion, in my judgment, will g the necessary highlights and else. And if the networks mak choice clear, the parties are li take the former route so as to as much air time and expos possible — exactly the reaso the World Series is now play weekday nights.

New Function

More important for the crats is the resolution of the tion whether their convention play a vital role in presi nominations. Now that this tion can be judged outside th text of the Carter-Kennedy c perhaps it will be seen that w much diluting the participato ue of the primaries, a useful berative function could and be devised for the convention.

After all, checks and balan fundamental to the U.S. Why should they not be appli future, to the popular sent that finds such powerful expr in the primaries?

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Letters

On Guantanamo

The article headed "Castro and Lopez Portillo Assail U.S. Foreign Policy," which contained references to Guantanamo, Cuba (IHT, Aug. 5), should have included the fact that the United States has occupied that section of the island of Cuba, under formal diplomatic and legal proceedings since 1903.

EARL WILLIAMS.
Altea, Spain.

Nuclear Exchange

Let us use all our powers of double-think to imagine what a "limited" nuclear war would be like. We strike a military target in the deserts of the Soviet Union, and the Russians reciprocate our tactful gesture with an equally humanitarian blow to one of our military intallations. Everyone is happy. Both warring parties agree to settle their differences and, in the interests of that great 20th-century innovation "limited" holocaust, bury their bombs and make up.

One can only hope that Jimmy Carter's so-called strategy is merely an attempt to court the right by sounding tough with the Russians. That he should seriously approve of such a policy — and that he should do so on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima — is not only a threat to our futures, but, what is worse, an assault on whatever common sense remains in the nuclear world.

DORIE BAKER.
Lucerne, Switzerland.

Amused

Re the editorial "Capital Folly in Israel" (IHT, Aug. 4):

It always amuses me to observe that while practically the entire world is incapable of solving their own problems, it is still enthusiastic and willing in offering advice to the government and people of Israel.

ADI HAMMER.
Jerusalem.

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Is Modern French Design Too Modern for the French?

by Jean Rafferty

PARIS — The Cartier tank watch, the Cricket lighter, le Creuset pots and pans, the Concorde, the Renault 5, the Corail train, the Ribbon chair — all elegant examples of the imaginative power of French design and surely proof that DESIGN is alive and well and respected in France.

Wrong. If there is one opinion — and it's the only one — shared by French designers, it is that in the home of haute couture and haute cuisine the French designer is the low man on the totem pole, oppressed and often bitter at the lack of recognition, understanding and commercial support from industry and the public.

A decade ago, the happy conjunction of youth-inspired demand for change and Georges Pompidou in the Elysee Palace boosted contemporary design in France to its apogee, and French designers became international celebrities. Hopes were high for reform. Pompidou brought avant-garde furniture into the official presidential residence and a breeze of open-mindedness and creativity swept the country.

New man-made materials demanded new techniques, and French designers in the 1960s responded to the challenge with verve, winning awards from Tokyo to Milan for plastic waiting-room benches and pedestal chairs.

Today, the honeymoon is over. Cautious after the mammoth oil price increases, French manufacturers have retreated to convention, and the Elysee has returned to the 18th century. Modern design — irrevocably linked in the popular and corporate mind to cold steel and plastic industrial — is completely *demode*.

But help for disillusioned designers may be on the way. Andre Giraud, France's dynamic minister of industry, hopes to convince French manufacturers that design, far from being a risky luxury, is a necessity in the battle to win international markets. Backed by Giraud, designers will be given grants to present projects at an 1983 exhibition of industrial design in Paris, and the state promises to practice what it has been preaching in its own purchases.

Although accurate statistics are hard to come by, it is evident that even though the French may have been living in modern apartments for years, when they buy furniture they think chateau or farm. The share of the market devoted to contemporary creative design has never exceeded 10 percent, according to French market surveys, and has now slipped even lower in competition with copies of Louis XV called "style" and country or provincial called "rustique."

"The bourgeoisie has never made the step towards the contemporary," said Francois Roche, director of the large Roche and Bobois chain of contemporary furniture shops. "Look at the office of a doctor — always furnished in a style to give status and an atmosphere of seriousness, competence and success."

Roche considers the market for "design" furniture very restricted. "You are talking about only 0.5 percent of sales in France — or anywhere — to extremely sophisticated people. For the mass market, design must be totally integrated, industrially and commercially."

Although the French-born pioneer industrial designer Raymond Loewy achieved his initial success as a result of the Depression in the United States, many here find that the present recession is detrimental to the cause.

"People have retreated into their shells," Francois Roche said.

Roche's choice as the top French designer at the moment is Jean-Claude Maugirard, president of V.I.A., Valorisation de l'Innovation dans l'Ameublement (which translates, roughly, as Encouragement of Inventiveness in Furniture Design). Maugirard, 42, has won awards for his solid pine furniture done in a style sometimes called "nouveau rustique."

Maugirard sees a trend away from high-tech (high style plus technological-industrial design) and blames it on "marginal creativity":

"Industrial design has shut itself up in a sort of church, repeating the same forms in the same materials and the same colors that have already been done by the Bauhaus."

He is trying to "rehabilitate" contemporary design through the use of solid wood, in reaction against much of "modern" throwaway furniture built of reconstituted wood or plastic.

"New England" kitchen furniture in pine by (inset) Jean-Claude Maugirard.

To Roger Le Bihan, owner of a leading contemporary furniture store in Paris, the contemporary is in trouble in France because of the Latin quirks in the Gallic ego:

"Design is not really a *mot juste* for the home. It is above all for objects that merge with the environment. Design only really succeeds in France on a different level — first in aviation, i.e. the Concorde at Toulouse — then the styling office of Renault-Citroen, in the work of industrial designer Roger Tallon and, finally, in the big architectural firms."

But he does include Le Roset designer Michel Ducaroy's best-selling "Togo" sofa, known as the "Renault 5 of sofas."

Le Bihan blames the decline of the contemporary on the Frenchman's constant need to appear better than he is. "It is his Latin origins — the handsome tie, polished shoes, the decoration on his car. This terrible need for appearances makes him commit the worst mistakes. He buys something every month, not for its intellectual quality, not for its professional quality, not even for its financial quality, but because of his need to appear successful in front of his boss, his mother-in-law, his concierge, even his wife."

For status, contemporary design doesn't count. It belongs in the kitchen, not the *salon*.

"Few Frenchmen accept having the same thing as their neighbors," says Le Bihan. "Contemporary furniture looks machine-made, but with reproduction, they let you believe that there is the personalized touch, the scrollwork done by an *ebeniste* as in the time of Louis XV. It's a cliche, but it works."

A Frenchman's taste in politics is reflected in his taste in furniture, according to Le Bihan. "In areas with a strong Communist vote, the need for appearance is high and reproductions sell well," he says. "How do you think [Communist Party leader Georges] Marchais furnishes his house? High-tech? Never. Louis XV. Copies, of course. [Socialist leader Francois] Mitterand, on the other hand, has very, very good contemporary — almost high-tech in his office, and his weekend house is *haute epoque Louis XIII* — authentic, not copies."

For Yves Cambier, a director of Habitat, the design freedom of the "fantastic years of creative spirit" led to its own downfall. "Soon it was 'anything goes' in the guise of design. Now it isn't easy for designers to earn a living."

Many French designers seem resigned to designing for non-French clients, winning awards and recognition abroad, but remaining prophets without honor in their own country.

Christian Germanaz — the Monte Carlo Sporting Club, the "half and half" molded plastic chair in the New York Museum of Modern Art, the Le Vesinet (France) cultural center — says design "doesn't interest anyone in France." More than 70 percent of his furniture is exported to Britain, Denmark and Germany.

"I have been fighting the cause for 20 years," he says. "My 'half and half' chair made me known. Placed in a foreign context, I would have been given all the means to do things. In the United States, Germany and Italy, industry invested enormously in design. Not in France." (Germanaz almost went broke just at the time his chair was winning all the awards.)

"We have the French mentality to combat — the suspicion, the conservatism and the reluctance to move. There's been no expansion in French architecture for five years, yet the French are supposed to be revolutionaries. I doubt more and more 1789. It's just a story they tell to give themselves a good conscience."

Pierre Paulin is, at 53, the somewhat disenchanted prince of the Pompidou years, when he created the contemporary rooms at the Elysee Palace and revolutionized chair design with his ribbon chair. He was one of France's designing stars of the 1960s and 1970s, when his designs covered the spectrum from automobiles for Renault to chairs in the Flore Wing of the Louvre.

"However, the Elysee cost me more than it brought me," Paulin says. "Some thought I was very good but bound to be too expensive — and others thought I was reactionary."

Paulin, who works almost 90 percent within France for big companies, hospitals and the national railways, calls the domestic design market a "disaster": "We terrorize the people who have money, and the intellectuals who accept and support our ideas don't have any."

If Paulin is the disenchanted prince, then Roger Tallon is, at 51, French design's resilient Lone Ranger. An advocate of the "hard and pure" Bauhaus school and the only Frenchman besides Loewy named to the British Faculty of Royal Designers for Industry, Tallon is the train Corail, the Mexico City subway, the Lip watch and the Salomon ski boot.

Tallon says design in France is "very vague." "We're divided into camps — really a mass of little islands. American design is democratic. French design is elitist."

"In France, design is rejected by company directors who are engineers, not businessmen. The engineers find designers threatening. For Anglo-Saxons, it's: 'We sell the products, alas we must produce them.' To the British businessman, the designer is an ally who can help sell the product.

"But in France, it's: 'We have made the products, alas we must sell them.' There is no spirit of enterprise here, just industrial survival. They're not dynamic, just oriented toward vacations," he says. "Look, the French invented the photograph and the movie camera, but they don't even make them anymore." Tallon is designing a photo system for the Japanese.

Pure technique is less obvious on the decorating side of design. "What really launches design is need," according to Christian Liaigre, 36, whose work is considered the most sellable of the young French designers. He began in decorating but switched to design when he found decorators asking for things he had done. Very concerned with all details of a house, he designs everything from door handles for David Hick to kitchens for a manufacturer in the Vosges.

Because of the high failure rate of designs — top designers succeed with one out of five, som of the rest only one out of 50 — paranoia seem to be the occupational disease of the profession But the horizon is far from being all black.

Working alone, with neither office nor staff Liaigre is the most optimistic of all the French designers about the future of the art: "I think manufacturers have understood now. At the las furniture show, it was those who used designer who had the largest order books."

To make sure manufacturers get the message industry minister Giraud is behind the creation of the V.I.A. committee that, with the suppor of 1,200 French furniture manufacturers, hopes to overcome the well-known reluctance of industry to pay for designers' services.

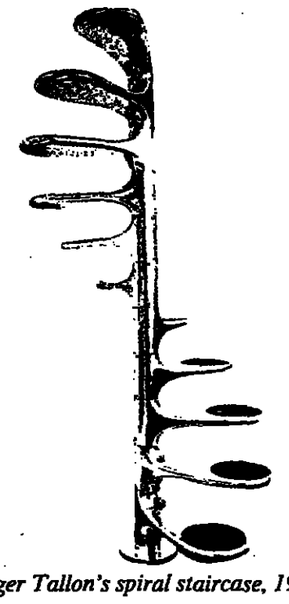
V.I.A., made up of manufacturers, distributors, critics, design educators and promoters wants to establish a design center, create a post-1900 furniture museum and act as a go-between between young designers and manufacturers. It hopes to set up a French school of furniture, a formidable task given the fiercely independent and mutually suspicious working style of most French designers.

Germanaz is also optimistic: "Knoll has chosen five designers. I am the only Frenchman which proves French design is not doing badly."

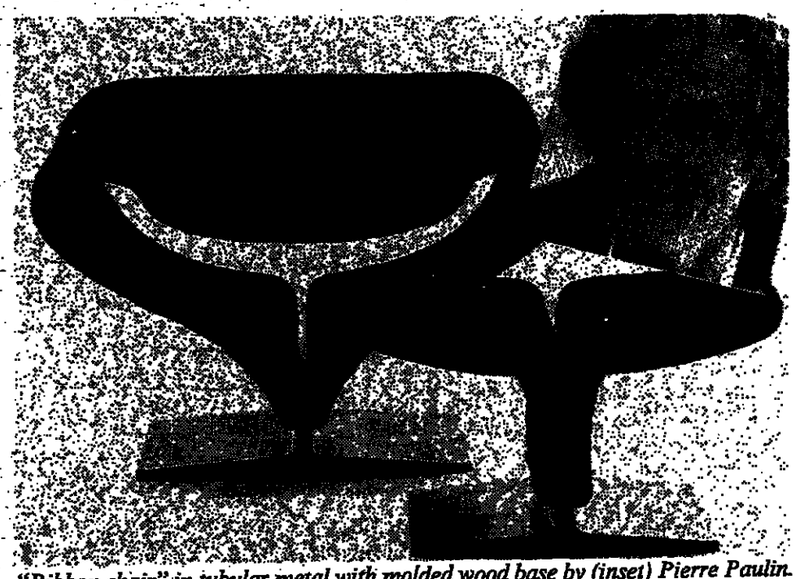
And using natural materials instead of plastic may give today's design furniture an attraction as a long-term investment. "Contemporary furniture must become like antiques," says decorator-designer Jean-Michel Wilmotte, 32, who designs exclusively in wood, stone and natural fabrics. "It must be able to accumulate a patina like a Napoleon III chair and be just as valid in an antiques shop in 50 years as it is now."

For Tallon, zooming oil prices have produced an unexpected boon, making trains — "50 per cent of our business" — economically feasible again for distances up to 1,500 miles. His projects include a jumbo train and a new Corail, this time with two-tiered coaches.

Continued on page 10W



Roger Tallon's spiral staircase, 1966.



"Ribbon chair" in tubular metal with molded wood base by (inset) Pierre Paulin.

Lillian Hellman: A Wounded Lioness of Letters

by Wayne Warga

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass. — "I have no objection to Miss McCarthy's calling me a liar. But she must say where I lied and how I lied," says Lillian Hellman, sitting in the sun on the porch of her Vineyard home, indulging her love for the ocean.

Lillian Hellman is 75, practically blind, restricted by a severe bronchial condition, deeply depressed and at the center of a major literary controversy, one most people her age and in her condition would ignore and let die in the soothing breezes of summer.

Not Hellman. The recurring themes throughout her plays and her books are honesty and honor — the foundation of her character and those she has created — and they are the two things she considers most worth fighting for.

"I remember Dorothy Parker's saying about me that if I get a cold I feel I've sinned against God. I've thought of that comment often in the last six months. I giggled then; I don't now. I thought illness was something to be apologized for. It's such a bore. I've felt something terrible. I've felt in a total state of misery and exhaustion. I haven't even been in the water, which is unheard of for me."

She pauses, stares off into the distances across Vineyard Sound, lights another cigarette.

"The truth is I don't feel well enough to go many places. I'm in such a state of anger."

Her fourth memoir, "Maybe," has just been published to reviews that have been critical to respectful to admiring. A special paperback edition of her three previous memoirs is being published next month. "Watch on the Rhine," which first opened on Broadway in 1941, was revived last winter and is going to be given a major production at the National Theater in Britain. Warner Bros. is negotiating to buy the film rights to her remarkable series of memoirs.

Her life has been rich, full and accomplished. She is the preeminent woman playwright of her time, as well as a major literary figure, though she did not begin writing books until she was well into her 60s. She has become an icon in the age of iconoclasm.

She is accustomed to controversy and adversity, and better than most she knows how to tough it out. It was Lillian Hellman who made her stand before the House Un-American Activities Committee, was then blacklisted and spent part of the 1950s selling groceries at Macy's.

It is those years and the years before that contain the beginning of the current controversy: a defamation suit by Hellman against novelist and critic Mary McCarthy, "The Dick Cavett Show" and Educational Broadcasting Corp. in which she asks $1.75 million in damages and $500,000 in punitive damages. She has, until now, refused to comment publicly on the suit, and has refused all requests for interviews.

It is a suit that — despite pleas from other literary figures, including a long letter from Norman Mailer in The New York Times begging her to drop it — she intends to see through.

"I don't understand their reaction," she says. "No lawsuits are pleasant. But there seems to be a feeling literary people should not file lawsuits against other literary people. They seem to think we can say anything about each other."

In a Cavett show earlier this year, Cavett asked McCarthy whom she considered an overrated writer. McCarthy said, "Lillian Hellman, who I think is tremendously overrated. A bad writer, a dishonest writer." Cavett asked next what was dishonest, and McCarthy said, "Everything. I once said in an interview every word she writes is a lie including 'and' and 'the.' "

Theirs is an old and deep difference, one that has divided the intellectuals of their generation since the 1930s. It began with the Moscow trials, which cleaved the intellectual left and set Miss Hellman and Miss McCarthy philosophically apart, and it continued on through the Spanish Civil War. The differences burst forth again in 1949 when the Conference for World Peace took place at the Waldorf-Astoria, with Hellman as a sponsor and McCarthy a very vocal dissenter.

To those involved, these were not simple political differences but highly charged matters of commitment and philosophy. The struggle was at its height during the 1930s and again during the 1950s, times when political issues influenced friendships and created enemies.

According to Irving Howe, coeditor of the political periodical Dissent and an expert on the 1930s, "The question involved (of one's attitude toward communism) is probably the central political-cultural-intellectual problem of the 20th century. I think for many of us those disputes were the formative passions of our lives; for good or bad, it's made people what they are today."

The 1950s were a time of particular rupture and turmoil because of the House Un-American Activities Committee hearings, Sen. Joseph McCarthy and blacklisting. These times were the subject of Miss Hellman's 1976 memoir "Scoundrel Time," a book that rekindled old angers. In some quarters, Hellman was accused of writing a rather disingenuous and romanticized memoir, which made it sound as if she faced down the committee when, in fact, her opponents claimed she took the Fifth Amendment like everyone else who was unwilling to name names.

What she did was write a letter to the committee, one that was subsequently to become famous, in which she said: "I cannot and will not cut my conscience to fit this year's fashions."

"Scoundrel Time" received excellent reviews and became a bestseller.

"The attacks came from Diana Trilling, Alfred Kazin and some others of the same age group," Hellman says. "Kazin wrote in Esquire, came close to saying I'd perjured myself before the House committee, but I think Esquire's lawyers got to it. They mediated it. That would have been a large charge. By the time Miss McCarthy came along, I had grown sick of being called a liar.

"She's always given my plays bad reviews. That was absolutely her right to do. She's also been unpleasant to me the few times I've been near her, but that is also her right. But I am not a liar and I do not believe it is anybody's right to call me a liar in space without proving it."

[Asked to respond, Miss McCarthy replied: "I've made a decision not to talk to the press about the lawsuit while it's in litigation. As for this interview, though, I'd simply like to point out that as far as I can recall, I never reviewed any of Hellman's plays, favorably or unfavorably; the exception was the musical 'Candide,' (1956), which was an adaptation of Voltaire she did in collaboration with Leonard Bernstein and Richard Wilbur. The review was unfavorable."]

Lillian Hellman pauses, wrestles with her anger, then reaches for her cane and holds it before her as if it was a shield, her hands crossed on its hook. "I long ago learned literary ladies come in two classes. Not necessarily writers, but literary ladies. They're either the nicest people in the world, the most trustworthy, or they're sort of low-down in a way that is hard to understand. They have no standards or low standards. It isn't the same with men. Maybe because the difficult literary ladies have had a harder time than the men."

Both Hellman and McCarthy are women writers who succeeded in times not notably hospitable to women. There was, and is, competition. Hellman's plays and memoirs have been extremely successful. McCarthy's have not; her last novel "Missionaries and Cannibals" was neither a critical nor a financial success.

"I just don't understand jealousy of literary work. Somebody's good literary work helps me, it doesn't hurt me," Hellman says.

"I think Hammett would have thought she was not worth the trouble. He had great contempt for that whole group. He had great contempt for people who call other people names."

Dashiell Hammett, whose Abercrombie & Fitch watch she wears though she can barely see to read it, died in 1961, but his influence and his nature live with her still, both as a comfort and as a bulwark. They were together for 31 years and when Hammett sat down to write "The Thin Man," he took Lillian Hellman and turned her into Nora Charles. It amuses her still.

Illustration by Jean-Pol

"S.J. Perelman gave me a snauzer, who became Asta in 'The Thin Man.' We used to argue about royalties. I'd say Hammett didn't appreciate me or my dog, and point out what he owed me. He finally suggested I should shut up about it; he'd been supporting me for several years. It took him a long time to get around to saying it, I must say."

An incident in which Hammett played a prominent part was the beginning of "Maybe," a book that deals with the intriguing process of memory.

"I meant to say I'd previously written about what I did remember," she says about it. "There's only X amount you remember clearly — or you think you remember clearly. By the time you're 50, let us say, you've seen and known so many places there is a great deal you do not clearly remember. I think most people are not willing to see that or admit it if they do."

She cannot work now, has been unable to write on the typewriter with special large type that she brought with her to the Vineyard. The problem is, she says, partly her vision, partly her anger over her health.

"I finished the new book by postponing an eye operation last September. Whatever was going to happen I was going to finish. It's the first time any work of mine has gone off by itself and I've said 'I can't help you, kid.' I couldn't help feeling strange. You should have strong emotions about your work. It isn't that I didn't have them this time; I couldn't afford them. I want always to go back to the theme of this book. To memory. To what is memory? Where does memory fit? Who and what influences or changes memory?"

Her health makes it impossible to live year-round on the Vineyard, so most winters are spent partly in New York, partly in Palm Springs or Los Angeles or wherever the climate suits her. She doesn't much like Los Angeles, no longer enjoys New York and would prefer to spend the rest of her life here, near the ocean.

She lives in a small, modern home next door to the big home she once shared with Hammett. It is along the beach front, one of those places where the kitchen is the busiest room because its owner loves to cook and takes considerable pleasure in the rituals of mealtime.

She has fished all of her life and she owns a charter fishing boat — "Julia," after the story and the film. She has access to it two half-days a week, but has not yet fished this summer.

"But I will," she says, "I will. Water is wonderful. Life goes on in it all of the time, all year around. There's always movement."

In the living room of her home, a comfortable yellow room with empire furniture — and the sofa from the set of "The Little Foxes" — there are shelves of reference books, scattered reading material and some editions of Hammett's books in foreign languages, an old black-and-white photo of Hammett, shirtless, standing in front of a great scudding cloud not quite as white as his hair. There is also — a recent addition — a tape recorder and some cassettes of books on tape, a collection of Walden, Thoreau and Defoe's "Journal of the Plague Years."

Last year at this time she took an accidental overdose of medicine that caused a serious reaction and when she recovered she had lost 30 pounds. Then, this last spring, while she was in San Francisco, her bronchial problems became so severe she had to be hospitalized.

"I was told I had emphysema. Then I was told I didn't. Then... there are the eyes... glaucoma and cataracts and now a third disease has set in. It so horrifies me. If I could get over the anger at what has happened, maybe then I'd be better able to handle it."

She is in her living room, sipping a martini, about to eat the dinner she has been going back and forth to the kitchen to inspect. It is being prepared by the two young women who live with her, who take care of her and her home, but Hellman is clearly in charge, determined — no matter what — to control her own life.

She is like an aging lioness, frail, weary and wounded, but raging with spirit and fight, refusing to give up, patrolling her territory, willing to defend it at all costs.

"I've always had a theory that there's no preparation for sickness or death. I don't want to know. I never told Dash he had cancer. There was no point. He never knew."

©1980 Los Angeles Times

New York City Ballet Returns to Europe

by Susan Reimer-Torn

PARIS — When Lincoln Kirstein set sail for Europe in 1933, the wealthy and idealistic young American was on a grandiose mission: He was determined to bring ballet to America. He dreamed of transplanting its European roots to virgin soil and nurturing its development into a contemporary, American form.

Actually, there was only one person Kirstein wanted to see — a young Russian named George Balanchine. The provocative choreographer, somewhat adrift since the collapse of the Diaghilev Ballets Russes in 1929, promptly accepted Kirstein's generous if quixotic invitation. Their combined effort, after years of setbacks, resulted in the creation of the New York City Ballet in 1948, today arguably the foremost ballet company in the world.

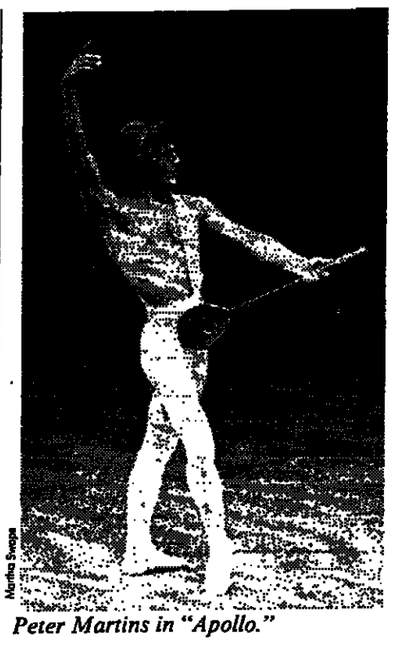
More than any other company, the City Ballet is the reflection of the art of one man. Other choreographers have contributed to the company's repertoire, but it reflects, above all, Balanchine's distinctive vision. In the New World, where there was little former ballet tradition, Balanchine could easily dispense with its more costly and, to him, irrelevant trappings, avoiding elaborate decor, fussy costumes and beguiling stories.

Stressing his entire ensemble rather than individual stars, he emphasized the dance itself and explored the unlimited possibilities of sculpting, propelling and configuring human bodies. His work is firmly based in the classic technique, but the familiar forms are often reshaped, exaggerated, inverted, syncopated but never obliterated. A hip may abruptly jut out, a leg suddenly bend, a foot unexpectedly flex, a classic arabesque invert into a startling contortion.

This reaffirmation and revitalization of the classic dance began with "Apollo" (1928), the oldest Balanchine ballet in the City Ballet repertoire. There is often more movement in a 20-minute Balanchine ballet than in a full evening's 19th-century classic. He has so amplified ballet's vocabulary, so accelerated its tempo and advanced its technique that the greatest of former-day virtuosi would probably find it impossible to keep step with his corps.

From his earliest days in the United States, Balanchine was delighted by the new possibilities in "this land of beautiful bodies." He is credited with revolutionizing the ideal of the female dancer in our time: She is long-limbed, long-necked, slim-hipped, as nearly alert, androgynous and pared to the bone as a racehorse. For him, "dance is woman." His most fecund periods have usually corresponded with his infatuation with a lead dancer — Maria Tallchief, Tanaquil LeClerc, Suzanne Farrell, among others.

Nonetheless, many fine male dancers have also ripened under his tutelage. The ideal Balanchine dancer — one who has set an unassailable worldwide standard — is classically impeccable, capable of unrestricted motion, fascinated by choreographic and rhythmic complexities.


Martha Swope

Peter Martins in "Apollo."

A highly trained musician himself, Balanchine choreographs to the work of first-rank composers, a few of whom, like Charles Ives, he brought to public attention. He has quipped, "People don't have to look at the ballet if it bores them. They can just close their eyes and listen to the music and that's fine with me."

The 1972 Stravinsky Festival, one of the company's finest hours, celebrated the composer's profound and prolific collaboration with Balanchine. "Violin Concerto," "Symphony in Three Movements" and "Duo Concertant" in particular were hailed as masterpieces. Stravinsky, most often critical of stagings of his works, once commented, "to see Balanchine's choreography is to hear the music with one's eyes and this visual hearing has been a greater revelation to me, I think, than anyone else's."

While many of Balanchine's ballets are plotless, he objects to the term "abstract." His art is, after all, concrete, immediate and physical. And while there is rarely a story, various moods, mounting and dissolving tensions, kinetic and rhythmic jokes are always suggested.

The company's repertoire also includes narrative ballets, such as "Prodigal Son" and "Orpheus," as well as a few reworkings of the classics and several romantic pieces: "Serenade," "Liebeslieder Waltzer" and "Vienna Waltzes."

Balanchine inaugurated avant-garde ballet with his works to contemporary music, usually nonmelodic and often punctuated by long silences. Beginning with the seminal "Four Temperaments" (1946), he introduced a pared-down style stressing dynamics and speed more than conventional ballet esthetics.

He continued working with reductive movement and "advanced" music with "Episodes," "Ivesiana," "Agon" and "Movements for Piano and Orchestra." In these, his dancers have been likened to "divine machines," executing movement that is cerebral, rigorous and stark. The ballets, inexorable and serene, often have an eerie, almost disconcerting, high-tech beauty.

A lighter tone has been provided in the company's repertoire by the versatile and inventive Jerome Robbins. Anxious to work with Balanchine, Robbins first associated himself with the company in 1949. After a 12-year absence, he returned in 1969 with his glorious "Dances at a Gathering," a radiant series danced to Chopin.

Robbins, an expert craftsman with showbiz appeal, incorporates jazz, musical comedy and ethnic material into a classic vocabulary. He tends to use the company's male dancers more fully than does Balanchine. His "Afternoon of a Faun," "The Concert," "Goldberg Variations in G Major" add welcome variety.

Robbins' contributions are perhaps most appreciated by those objecting to Balanchine and his virtual one-man-show approach. His ballets have been rejected as too remote, calculated and impersonal, his dancers criticized for presumed lack of spontaneity and individuality. On a historic tour of Russia in 1962, his work was criticized as "soulless, empty formalism" — which did little to dampen audience enthusiasm.

The English, though appreciative, can't help wondering about the usual bare stages, monotonous leotard costumes and virtual absence of stories. Last year, an English critic complained that a full evening of Balanchine was "simply overbearing." Even in the U.S., Balanchine has been controversial: When, in 1963, the Ford Foundation awarded him a staggering $7.5 million grant, there was an uproar about monopoly of funds and narrowness of vision.

At 76, Balanchine's importance to the company and his advanced age inevitably provoke questions about the company's future. Balanchine usually replies that he is a Georgian and will probably live to 135. He rejects all systematic attempts to preserve his works, explaining that they cannot be danced by people he has not personally trained. Skeptical of "ballet insurance policies," he says, "Now is when it is good; Now is when it is beautiful. Now there are all these wonderful dances to be seen that I have worked like mad on. So public come in, fill the theater — now."

NYC Ballet in Copenhagen, Aug. 19-30; West Berlin, Sept. 2-6; Paris, Sept. 10-21. ■

In Politics, it Takes Music to Win Votes

by Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The evidence of Broadway is that if you want to get Americans interested in politics you have to make some music. Neither Republicans nor Democrats seem able to do that anymore and, as a result, their big show, the Presidential campaign of 1980, has put more people to sleep than chloroform.

The fashionable explanation is that Americans are turned off by politics; yet, if the Democrats wander out of their private zoo at Madison Square Garden in New York this week and venture up Broadway, they will find politics is packing the houses from Times Square to Lincoln Center.

To be sure, the straight political play doesn't exist right now. Shows like Gore Vidal's "The Best Man" or the Lindsay and Crouse "State of the Union," which dealt with the moral dilemmas of politicians running for office, are distinctly out of fashion. The explanation is probably that the good playwrights nowadays, like so many of our best novelists, tend to favor intensely personal, introspective subject matter and lack either the interest in political mechanics or the knowledge of politics to create good political theater.

This may reflect the ignorance of writers generally these days about the interplay of social dynamics and individual morals; or it may simply indicate that playwrights, like many Americans, no longer think politics matters very much.

In any case, the subject has been left pretty much to the old Broadway professionals — entertainers, technicians and business-oriented showmen who may not know anything about politics but know how to make the public pay to be entertained by it. As a result, five of the best shows in town are intensely political. Every one is playing to a full house, and audiences — those notoriously parsimonious taxpayers — are shelling out as much as $30 a seat for a chance to see them. You can't get people to pay a cent to watch real, honest-to-goodness politicians on television, can you, my Democratic friends? Give it to them free and they still prefer switching over to the baseball game.

What do the moneychangers of Broadway know about the American voter that the Republicans and Democrats don't? First of all, they know that if you want to succeed in politics, you have to have music. Each of the five shows scoring at the box office is a musical, and in almost every case the music is very good indeed. Can anyone here hum any Jimmy Carter music? Any John Anderson music? Any Reagan-Bush music? Those guys are to music as certified public accounting is to Charles de Gaulle.

Second, the Broadway crowd knows that while people are interested in politics, they are more interested in people and that once you let the audience lose sight of people because of the politics, they are going to start wishing they had gone to the baseball game.

Any Democrats interested in studying how to regain the public's interest can profitably look in on these shows to see how each turns the trick in its own fashion.

The most blatantly political is "Evita." The material is nasty: fascism in Juan Peron's Argentina. The story, such as it is, should be particularly provocative for politicians this year when all three Presidential candidates are married to strong women, women who, some believe, are stronger than their husbands. "Evita" is about a woman who is stronger than her husband-the-dictator, and a tough lady she is, too.

Despite the somber political material, many in the audience leave unaware that the show was about politics, which may be because the music and the staging keep attention so distracted that the audience has little time to think about what's happening among the characters. There is a lesson for politicians here: Keep singing, keep dancing and they won't have time to wonder if you're going to raise their taxes as soon as the show is out.

A less somber political show is "Annie." It is a Democrat's delight. Franklin D. Roosevelt on stage. With his famous cigarette holder. Being absolutely charming. And dreary old Herbert Hoover recalled to remind Democrats who was to blame for the Depression. Daddy Warbucks, a total reactionary in the comic strip, turns out here to be a nice-guy New Dealer, part of the F.D.R. Brain Trust. Lovely political fun for Democrats.

But is it? It could start you thinking long thoughts. This present recession, for instance — it wasn't Hoover who caused this one, was it? And how does it come that Ronald Reagan — wasn't he a total reactionary once, like Daddy Warbucks? — can now get away with quoting Franklin Roosevelt? This could be a long evening for Democrats, but the clever use of orphans and dogs distracts attention nicely from the fact that something ironic and bitter may be creeping across the footlights.

Strictly speaking, "Barnum" is not about politics, though P.T. does run for office in Act II. Still, it is about the art of humbugging the populace, which is the same thing. Any Democrat who fancies himself a master of the humbug art can study Jim Dale in the title role to learn how far he must travel to achieve true mastery.

"The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas" has a dancing governor and a television newsman who uses his camera like a political sawed-off shotgun. It is a treatise on the cynicism of the big folks who push little folks around. Audiences don't mind it, however, because there is a lot of talk about sex and a good bit of hoedown dancing. It should make a lot of politicians feel so good that they won't want to push any little folks around for the next 10 or 12 hours.

Finally, there is "Camelot," about a great political leader who had everything together and then let it get away from him through incompetence at dealing with people. This can be viewed as a parable about the Democratic party, though the producers, who know that political parables are death at the box office, have wisely placed Richard Burton out front to keep everybody's mind off politics.

There's a lesson here, too, for Democrats. The Republicans are running an actor, aren't they?

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Martha Swope

Allison Smith as Annie sings "Tomorrow" with FDR (Raymond Thorne), right.

International datebook

AUSTRIA

BREGENZ, To Aug. 21: Festival (tel: 05574/22811; telex: 57539). Includes: Aug. 16, 17 and 20: "Die Entfuehrung aus dem Serail." Aug. 18: "Einen Jux will er sich Machen." Aug. 21: Hermann Prey.

OSSIACH-VILLACH, To Aug. 31: Carinthian Summer (tel: 04243/510; telex: 45600). Includes: Aug. 16: English Concert, Trevor Pinnock harpsichord (Purcell, Bach). Aug. 18: Paul Badura-Skoda piano (Beethoven, Chopin). Aug. 20, 21 and 23: "Der Verlorene Sohn" (Britten).

SALZBURG, To Aug. 31: Festival (tel: 06222/42541; telex: 6/3880). Includes: Aug. 17: Vienna Philharmonic, Karl Boehm conductor (Beethoven). Aug. 19: "Die Hochzeit des Figaros." Aug. 20: Vienna Philharmonic, James Levine conductor, Alfred Brendel piano (Schubert, Brahms). Aug. 21: Christa Ludwig, Erik Werba (Schubert).

VIENNA, Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32) — To Aug. 30: "Die Lustige Witwe."

●Musical Summer in Vienna (tel: 42800) — Aug. 18: Venice Ensemble (Vivaldi, Rossini). Aug. 20: Vienna Bach Ensemble.

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, City Festive Hall (tel: 031/32.21.79) — To Sept. 28: "Antwerp: 1830-1980."

STAVELOT, To Aug. 21: Festival (tel: 80/88.27.34). Includes: Aug. 19-20: Arthur Grumiaux violin, Walter Klien piano. Aug. 21: "Capella Fistulatorum" wind octet.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Tivoli Concert Hall (tel: 01/15.10.01) — Aug. 19-30: New York City Ballet. Includes: Aug. 19: "Serenade." Aug. 20: "Apollo." Aug. 21: "Pas de Deux." Aug. 22: "Agon." Aug. 23: "Sonate di Scarlatti."

●Glyptotek, To Aug. 26: Summer Concerts (tel: .12.10.65). Includes: Aug. 19: Birkelund Quartet and Eyvind Mollen. Aug. 21: Copenhagen String Quartet.

●Club Montmartre (tel: 39.16.62) — Aug. 21: Dannie Richmond Quintet.

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM, City Art Gallery (tel: 629.94.95). Aug. 16-21: "Mondrian and the Hague School."

CHICHESTER, To Sept. 20: Festival Theatre Season (tel: 0243/78.13.12). Includes: Aug. 16, 18, 19, 21 (mat.), 22, 23 (mat.): "Old Heads and Young Hearts" (Dion Boucicault). Aug. 16 (mat.), 20, 21, 23: "Much Ado About Nothing" (Shakespeare).

GLOUCESTER, Three Choirs Festival (tel: 29819) — Aug. 16-23: Includes: Festival Chorus, Three Cathedral Choirs, Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, New London Consort, Chilingirian String Quartet.

LONDON, Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.82.12) — To Sept. 13: Henry Wood Promenade Concerts. Includes: Aug. 19: David Wilde piano, BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra, Raymond Leppard conductor (Beethoven, Liszt, Shostakovich). Aug. 22: London Symphony Orchestra, Sir Colin Davis Sibelius, Tippett, Beethoven).

●Aldwych Theater, Royal Shakespeare Company (tel: 836.64.04) — Aug. 19: "Othello."

●London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61) — Aug. 16 and 22: "Damnation of Faust" (Berlioz). Aug. 19: "La Vie Parisienne" ((Offenbach). Aug. 13 and 16: "Aida" (Verdi). Aug. 21: "Coronation of Poppea" (Monteverdi).

●Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 837.16.72) — Aug. 18-Sept. 13: Marcel Marceau.

●National Theater (tel:928.20.33-Ex.381) — Aug. 20 and 21: "Galileo" (Brecht).

●London Planetarium (tel: 722.98.28) — Aug. 18: "Musical Journey to the Moon," for children.

●Open-Air Theatre, Regent's Park (tel: 486.24.31). New Shakespeare Company — Aug. 16, 17, 21-23: "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Aug. 17-19: "Much Ado About Nothing."

●Queen Elizabeth Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — Aug. 21: Pinchas Zukerman violin (Beethoven). Premiere of Marc Neikrug's "Through Roses."

●Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — Aug. 16: London Festival Ballet, "Giselle." Aug. 17: Academy of Ancient Music, Christopher Hogwood conductor (Handel). Aug. 18-23: London Festival Ballet, "Coppelia."

●Purcell Room (tel: 928.31.91) — Aug. 19: Emanuel Ax. Aug. 21: Antony Pay. Aug. 22: Jaime Laredo.

●Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.64.04). Royal Shakespeare Company — Aug. 16-19, 22-23: "Othello." Aug. 20-21: "Twelfth Night."

●Old Vic (tel: 928.76.16) — To Aug. 23: "I Have Been Here Before" (J.B. Priestley).

LINCOLN, Yarborough Leisure Centre (tel: 0522/33555) — To Aug. 19: Royal Shakespeare Company "Henry IV" Part 1 and "Henry IV" Part 2.

NEWBIGGIN, Sports & Community Centre (tel: 0670/81.44.44) — Aug. 21-23: Royal Shakespeare Company "Henry IV" Part 1 and "Henry IV" Part 2.

PORTSMOUTH, To Aug. 31: 4th International Drawing Biennale (tel: 0705/81.15.27).

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel: 0789/29.22.71). Includes: Aug. 16, 18, 19, and 22 ; "Hamlet." Aug. 20, 21, and 23: "Romeo and Juliet." Aug. 21 and 23 (mat.): "As You Like It."

●The Other Place (tel: 0789/29.22.71) — Aug. 16, 18 and 19: "Timon of Athens." Aug. 20 and 23: "Maid's Tragedy" (Beaumont and Fletcher). Aug. 22: "Fool" (Edward Bond).

FRANCE

FONTEVRAUD, Abbaye Royale (tel: 51.03.06). Includes: European Community Youth Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Mozart, Verdi, Brahms).

MENTON, To Aug. 29: Chamber Music Festival (tel: 35.82.22). Includes: Aug. 16: Orchestra of the Opera of Monte-Carlo, Ronald Patterson violin, Bruno Aprea conductor (Mendelssohn).

MONT SAINT MICHEL, To Aug. 23: L'Orangerie du Chateau — Includes: Aug. 16: Organ recital, Pierre Cochereau (Bach, Vierne, Widor, Improvisations).

PARIS, To Sept. 24: Festival Estival de Paris (tel: 329.37.57 or 633.61.77). Includes: Aug. 18: Daniel Roth organ (Bach, Saint-Saens, Franck, Dupre). Aug. 19: London Early Music Group, James Tyler conductor (John Dowland). Aug. 21: Ensemble Perceval, Guy Robert conductor.

NICE, Musee des Beaux-Arts Jules Cheret (tel: 88.53.18) — To Nov. 2: "Living and Working on the Grand Canal in China," photographs.

SCEAUX, L'Orangerie du Chateau — Festival (tel: 660.07.79). Includes: Aug. 16: Tokio Akademiker Ensemble, Fumiki Asazuma conductor.

VERSAILLES, Bassin de Neptune — Festival Night and Concert (tel: 950.36.22). Aug. 16 and 17: Versailles Chamber Orchestra, Bernard Wahl conductor (Mozart, Vivaldi). Royal Academy Ballet of Versailles.

GREECE

ATHENS, National Theater (tel: 322.14.59 — Aug. 16-17: "Acharnians" (Aristophanes).

●Acropolis Theater (tel: 322.14.59) — Aug. 18-19: Hungarian Philharmonia, Uri Segal conductor (Schubert, Prokofiev, Liszt, Bartok).

ITALY

VERONA, To Aug. 31: Verona Summer Opera Season (tel: 23520 or 38671). Includes: Aug. 16 and 19: "Carmen." Aug. 17 and 22: "Aida."

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Gardet — Aug. 17: Stolkholm Philharmonica, open-air concert.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, Aug. 17-24: International Festival (tel: 266.4001). Includes: Aug. 17, 19 and 21: Cologne Opera "Cosi fan Tutte." Aug. 17, 18, 21 and 22: Philharmonia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor (Mozart, Brahms) with Edinburgh Festival Chorus and Toronto Mendelssohn Choir. Aug. 18-23: Australian Dance Theatre includes "Wildstars."

PITLOCHRY, To Oct. 4: Pitlochry Festival Theatre Season (tel: 0796/2680). Includes: Aug. 16 (mat.) and 22: "Pilumena" (Eduardo de Filippo). Aug. 21: "Importance of Being Earnest" (Oscar Wilde).

ABERDEEN, To Aug. 17: 12th International Festival of Youth Orchestras and the Performing Arts. Includes: Aug. 16: International Festival Orchestra and Chorus, Oskar Danon conductor (Devcic, Rachmaninov, Prokofiev).

SPAIN

MADRID, Plaza de Torros las Ventas — To Aug. 30: Madrid Opera, "Carmen" (Bizet).

BARCELONA, Open Air Greek Theater (tel: Tourist Office 222.11.35). To Aug. 31: "Las Bacantes" (Euripides). "Misterio Bufo" (Dario Fo).

SANTANDER, International Festival (tel: 21.05.08) — To Aug. 30. Includes: Aug. 19-21: Franz Liszt Chamber Orchestra (Vivaldi, Handel, Bach, Mozart). Aug. 20: Popular Music, Dr. Feelgood, Rory Gallagher, Teloneros. Aug. 23: Ravi Shankar.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Stadsschouwburg (tel: 24.23.11) — To Aug. 24: Rock musical "Elvis."

●Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71) — Aug. 16, 17, and 23: Concertgebouworkest, Kirill Kondrasjin conductor (Prokofiev, Bartok, Rachmaninov). Aug. 21: European Community Youth Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Mozart, Bach, Brahms).

WEST GERMANY

BAYREUTH, To Aug. 28: Festival (tel: 0921/20221). Includes: Aug. 16: "Parsifal." Aug. 18: "Der Fliegende Hollaender." Aug. 19: "Lohengrin." Aug. 20: "Rheingold." Aug. 21: "Walkuere." Aug. 23: "Siegfried." Aug. 25: "Goetterdaemmerung."

COLOGNE, Museen der Stadt (tel: 221.23.97) — Through Oct. 19: "Tutankhamen." exhibition.

HEIDELBERG, To Aug. 31: Castle Festival (tel: 6221/21881). Includes: Aug. 16 and 22: "The Student Prince." Stefan Gyarto conductor. Aug. 19 and 23: "The Merry Wives of Windsor." David Effron conductor. Aug. 21: "Don Giovanni," Peter Osolnik conductor.

YUGOSLAVIA

DUBROVNIK, To Aug. 25: Festival (tel: 27996 or 27997). Includes: Aug. 16: Sylvia Markovici violin, Albert Guttman piano (Beethoven). Aug. 21: Stephen Bishop-Kovacevich piano (Beethoven, Schubert). Aug. 22: Karl Richter organ (Bach).

LJUBLJANA, To Aug. 28: International Summer Festival (tel: 061/21838; telex: 31645). Includes: Aug. 18: "Salka Valka." Finland Ballet. Aug. 19-20: Folkloric Dance of Columbia.

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Santorini: An Aegean Isle Rediscovers Its Minoan Past

by Don Larrimore

SANTORINI, Greece — Akrotiri, an astonishing 3,500-year-old city, is drawing more visitors than ever to this spectacularly beautiful little Aegean island. Much of the curiosity is sparked by a running controversy over whether Plato's tale of lost Atlantis had its roots here.

Santorini, also known as Thera, is a crescent-shaped fragment of a once far larger circular island whose entire center was torn out by possibly the most titanic volcanic eruption in history. The sea swept into the collapsed cone, creating a bay too deep for modern ships to anchor in. This is the world's largest caldera (a crater greatly enlarged by terrific explosions), roughly seven by four miles in area. Edging it are Santorini's towering stratified cliffs, an awesome sight when your boat sails in.

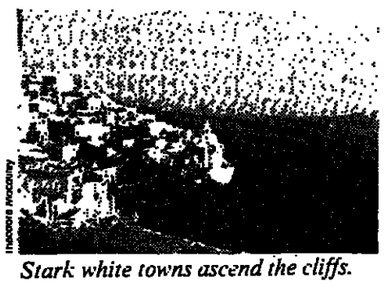
The cataclysm occurred about 1500 B.C. — and it has been estimated that the force of the eruption equaled that of 1,000 large atomic bombs. What remained of the island's flourishing Bronze Age society was buried under millions of tons of volcanic ash and stone.

Effects of the eruption were felt throughout the eastern Mediterranean. Scientists disagree about the extent of its impact on the great Minoan culture then in full sway on Crete, just 70 miles south. But it is certain that within a few decades of the Santorini blowout, the Minoan palaces were destroyed and this, Europe's first high civilization, declined swiftly into oblivion.

It was all the stuff to inspire legends popular in classical Greece a thousand years later, perhaps including Plato's comments in the "Dialogues."

On Santorini today, the Atlantis industry is thriving, as you'll find as soon as you ascend from the bay to the clifftop capital of Fira. (Getting there is *not* half the fun: If your ship docks at the "old port," it's an over-ballyhooed donkey ride up nearly 600 winding ramped steps; from the new Athinios port it's a crowded, dizzying bus trip or an expensive, dizzying taxi ride.)

Along the white-cobbled lanes running from the Atlantis hotel there is no avoiding Atlantis bric-a-brac. Atlantis T-shirts, Atlantis literature, along with an array of imitation Minoan souvenirs. Shoppers off cruise ships are usually blamed for the commercialism in Fira, which happily has not spread elsewhere on the island.



Stark white towns ascend the cliffs.

Santorini's volcano, the only active one in the Aegean, has erupted significantly about a dozen times since 1500 B.C., but never so strongly. Earthquakes come far more often and are usually more destructive. The obvious geological dangers haven't discouraged uninterrupted human habitation since about 500 years after the Bronze Age disaster. Archaeologists have turned up Dorian, Hellenistic, Roman and later ruins.

But there was no hint of the much more ancient marvels deep beneath Santorini's volcanic mantle until 1866, when engineers quarrying the layered *pozzolana* soil for use in construction of the Suez Canal uncovered large prehistoric wall blocks and pieces of pottery.

Thirteen years ago, formal excavations finally began at Akrotiri on the southern coast. What has been emerging since then, marvelously preserved under the thick volcanic covering, is a prosperous Minoan-era port city.

In stone and wooden houses often several stories high lived perhaps 30,000 people. It was a maritime trading center sustained by products of the fertile island. Guides point out giant *pithoi* used to store barley, flour, oil, wine, olives and much else testifying to a comfortable life.

Each house excavated has a great deal of pottery, with Minoan motifs predominating but often freer-flowing in design than the ware produced in the palaces of Crete. The plumbing, with drainage pipes running into sewers beneath the streets, would have been considered "modern" 3,000 years later in Europe.

Earthquakes and preliminary rumblings presumably warned the inhabitants of the impending eruption — no gold or other precious objects or skeletons have been found. To survive, the islanders would have had to sail a very long way in their small boats.

The most sensational discoveries thus far are on "temporary" display in Athens at the Thera gallery of the National Archaelogical Museum. Above all, these are multicolored frescoes that decorated homes in Akrotiri. With that remarkable grace characteristic of Minoan art, the wall painters depicted human, animal and landscape scenes that greatly expand our scant knowledge of Aegean life in the Bronze Age.

One exceptional miniature fresco, an extended frieze of a Minoan naval expedition apparently to North Africa, shows about 80 people, 20 ships and three cities. More frescoes now being pieced back together are expected to be made public soon.

Digging at Akrotiri resumed this summer after a pause for analysis and restoration of the enormous number of items uncovered during the early heady seasons. It will be many years before the entire city is excavated, certainly well into the next century. But already this Aegean Pompeii — 1,600 years older than its counterpart on the slopes of Italy's Mount Vesuvius — has become one of the world's outstanding archaeological sites.

New York Times

Detail of Minoan fresco, photographed under water, shows two birds in flight.

What link, if any, Santorini had with Atlantis remains a matter of often impassioned conjecture. More than 5,000 books have been published about Atlantis since Plato, alone among the ancients, wrote the story.

Egyptian priests were the original oral source for the tale of lost Atlantis. A considerable body of scientific opinion today holds that they were recounting a tale blending the volcanic destruction of Santorini and the magnificence of nearby Minoan Crete, which had been repeatedly embellished down the generations. The Egypt of the pharaohs certainly knew of the monumental eruption that occurred before contact was broken off with the powerful Minoan empire.

This theory blames a faulty Greek translation of the Egyptian symbol for 100 for causing Plato to date Atlantis an extraordinary 9,000 years earlier instead of 900 (this latter dating coinciding neatly with the Santorini eruption). The same error would also explain Plato's enormous size and distance figures which, reduced 10 times, could be accommodated in Crete if not tiny Santorini. This is scoffed at by those who place the site of Atlantis at various points in the Atlantic ocean as far distant as the Western hemisphere (beyond the "pillars of Hercules" as Plato wrote, which could have meant the Straits of Gibraltar).

Minoan civilization had advanced most impressively before disappearing in the vapors of prehistory. To appreciate that fully, it's essential to visit the magnificent Bronze Age museum in Heraklion on Crete and at least some of the excavated sites around that storied island, notably the palaces of Knossos and Phaistos.

It was a mighty, and also a mighty strange society. Familiar bull "games" and labyrinths aside, in recent months the archaeological world has been shaken by discoveries on Crete which indicate that the Minoans practiced both human sacrifice and cannibalism. ■

The Other Place at Stratford

by Henry Popkin

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, England — Down the street from the elegant, spacious Royal Shakespeare Theatre here is an ugly, temporary-looking structure of corrugated metal that has been since 1974 the site of the Other Place, the Royal Shakespeare Company's second local playhouse.

The plays performed here are offbeat (or, if the playwright happens to be Shakespeare, the approach will be unusual enough to guarantee that his plays *seem* offbeat), the capacity is small (about 150 seats), and the seats are uncomfortable. But the standards are high, and most of the actors are the same ones who are to be seen on other evenings playing Shakespeare at the main theater. As a result, the Other Place is almost always full, and nearly every evening hopeful playgoers can be seen standing in line in front of the theater waiting for ticket returns.

The Royal Shakespeare holds no one and nothing back as it pours its first-rate actors into this high-minded but modest operation. This season's Hamlet plays the lead, a cowardly would-be revolutionary, in the Other Place's production of Sean O'Casey's "The Shadow of a Gunman." Its Ophelia has a walk-on in the 17th-century romantic tragedy "The Maid's Tragedy" by Beaumont and Fletcher, in which the actor who doubles as the Ghost and the First Gravedigger turns up as an aggrieved father. The Audrey of the main theater's "As You Like It" has the female lead in Edward Bond's "The Fool," in which the season's Romeo plays her brother. The actress who plays the young queen in "Richard II" is the unhappy maid of the "Maid's Tragedy."

The efforts that go into the Other Place baffle the imagination. Consider that, in "The Fool," 18 actors play 41 roles in eight scenes, each in a different setting. Except for a few props, the sets are mainly left to the imagination.

On Off-Broadway in New York, it would be economic suicide to hire 18 actors for an audience of 150 (or even twice that), let alone 18 actors good enough to be signed up by the Royal Shakespeare. The secret is that all the actors are already under contract, and it makes sense for them to do something more interesting at the Other Place than carry spears at the main theater. And so, in this season's Shakespeare productions, the royal court of Denmark, the ducal court of France and the streets of Verona are notably bereft of spear-carriers.

A more important consequence is that, by attending the plays at the Other Place, one perceives, as one cannot from the Shakespeare productions alone, the true range and versatility of the Royal Shakespeare's strong company.

For a long time, the Royal Shakespeare has been trying to expand the expertise of its actors and the relevance of its contribution to our cultural life by performing dramatists other than Shakespeare. That was why, in 1960, this company took over the Aldwych Theater in London. Curiously, however, Ron Daniels, who runs the Other Place, considers his first obligation "a challenging repertoire" for the Stratford community. Next, the mainly non-Shakespearean repertoire must nurture a "liveliness that keeps feeding back into the main house."

And, when the Other Place does Shakespeare, as it will with "Timon of Athens," opening Aug. 16, it provides a rare opportunity to "examine Shakespeare with more freedom and closer scrutiny." There is an additional responsibility to new writers, whether they are represented by entirely new plays, like David Rudkin's "Hansel and Gretel," coming late in the season, or neglected newish plays, like Bond's "The Fool."

The Other Place plays, Daniels insists, reflect the present British concern with "social interaction," with the question of choosing "what binds" in society over "what separates."

This British preoccupation, Daniels explained, is quite opposed to the American preference for probing the unique and usually neurotic individual. All very well for most of the plays, but can it be true of "The Maid's Tragedy," an erotic fantasy in which a naive young man makes the humiliating discovery that he has married the king's mistress? Daniels sees "The Maid's Tragedy" as a challenge to the myth of authority, an exploration of the trauma of doing the impossible, of killing the king — an impossibility which became reality a few decades later, with the beheading of Charles I.

Such issues may be debatable, but the success of the Other Place is not. When it opened in 1974, the press was not invited. Now it has contributed one hit to London's West End, Pam Gems' "Piaf," which is headed for Broadway. And last year's Stratford success, Erman's "The Suicide" (directed by Daniels himself), has just opened at the Warehouse in London. Even by the irrelevant standards of commercial impact, the Other Place has made it.

The season at The Other Place continues through Jan. 31, 1981. "Timon" opens Aug. 16. For reservations, call 789 292271. ■

Jill Cooke

Sianead Cusack in "Maid's Tragedy."

Duty Free Shops: Caveat Emptor

by Jeffrey Robinson

LONDON — The signs at the shops may say "Duty Free," but that doesn't necessarily mean they deal in bargains. Here are a few cases in point:

●Frankfurt Airport. A pocket calculator at a duty free counter costs more than it does in a shop in the center of town.

●Geneva Airport. A traveler leaving Switzerland with some extra change buys some chocolates. When he starts to do some math, he finds he could have bought nearly twice as much in weight had he bought the chocolate in town because the duty free stand only stocks the largest, most expensive sizes and then jacks up the price.

●Copenhagen Airport. Waiting for a flight to New York, a traveler asks a salesgirl if U.S. customs regulations allow him to take back some smoked salmon. She says yes. He buys some, duty free, for $60. When he gets to New York, the customs officials confiscate it as being inadmissible under U.S. law. Had he ordered the same thing, properly packaged, through a Danish department store, he would have paid only about $50 (including postage) and the salmon would have met customs regulations.

"Duty Free" began when travelers sailed wherever they were going. Because shipboard conditions were not always satisfactory, many people stocked their own provisions, which were not taxed because they were leaving the country. The passengers were then allowed to bring into their country of destination a certain amount of what was not consumed.

In those days, the term "duty free" referred to items that were literally free of customs duties. Today, the term might more accurately be "tax free" — and in some airports, it is — because theoretically goods may be purchased free of sales tax by *departing* passengers.

Tax free and/or duty free does not mean that goods may be imported into the country of destination tax or duty free. A $1,000-watch purchased at Zurich airport is still subject to the customs taxes levied on such overseas purchases when you return to your country of residence.

Nor does tax or duty free necessarily suggest the word bargain. Duty free shops are private businesses leased for the sale of things like scarves, film, chocolate, perfume and liquor. With one exception — Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport — the leasing authority seems to exercise no price control function.

In other words, a Piccadilly Circus T-shirt that sells in the city for the equivalent of $4.32 may be sold at the duty free airport boutiques for $4.32, $5.32 or $6.32 — or any price the merchant cares to charge. No one says he has to undercut the non-duty free price. The difference is that at the end of the sale, the airport merchant doesn't have to account for sales taxes.

Only at Schiphol does there seem to be any sort of "price supervision." One spokesman there claims that you can literally buy anything at Schiphol's duty free shopping center, from diamonds to postcards, cameras to watches, surfboards to automobiles. And every item, he says, will be priced competitively with downtown shops, minus the value added tax.

But even among duty free shops, the prices vary considerably. A carton of Marlboro cigarettes sells tax free at Heathrow Airport's Terminal Three for £3.70, or $8.81. The same carton is 33 francs ($8.17) at Paris' Charles de Gaulle Airport, duty free. A four ounce bottle of Chloe *eau de toilette* costs $30.36 at Heathrow, $22.90 at Charles de Gaulle, but a mere $19.34 at Milan Airport.

A liter bottle of J&B Scotch is the equivalent of $9.28 at Heathrow, nearly half again as expensive at Charles de Gaulle, but only half as expensive at Milan. A 36-exposure roll of Kodak color-slide film can cost $6.35 in Milan but only $5.45 at Charles de Gaulle.

If it all sounds complicated, it is. In some countries, you don't have to go to the airport to buy duty free. In France, many shops, especially perfume shops, advertise "duty free" in their windows. All you need is a foreign passport to get a 15 percent discount. It sounds great. Except that it isn't necessarily very generous when you consider the standard value added tax in France is 17.6 percent and on some luxuries the tax can go as high as 33.33 percent.

Anyone buying several items in France — or in any Common Market country — can easily claim a tax rebate with customs when leaving the country. But in France, in order to file those papers, you need to have purchased a minimum of 800 francs (about $200) worth of goods. And you must have them all with you when you go through departing customs procedures.

If you've bought yourself a designer gown in Paris, you must literally carry the gown with you through customs to prove that you're taking it out of the country. You must have all the necessary forms with you and a stamped envelope to send back to the store so it can rebate you the taxes already paid.

On paper it sounds easy. In practice, it can be otherwise. A camera bought in Holland (but not at Schiphol) warranted an $80 rebate on taxes paid. It literally took 15 months and as many letters to Holland to receive the money. In London, a shop owner said he preferred not to sell a lens for that same camera rather than go through the paperwork necessary for the rebate. In that case, the taxes paid were never refunded.

And should you have all the paperwork in order and the goods in hand, you are still lost if you forget a stamped envelope.

Some experienced travelers know that when they buy something in a country where they're entitled to a duty free rebate, the best thing to do is bargain for the lowest possible price and tax-free advantage at the time of purchase and forget about trying to get anything more.

Over the past few years, Common Market countries have been considering doing away with "duty free" altogether. However, huge lobbies who benefit from the extra sales that "duty free" generates have managed to keep those bills from becoming law. How long they can hold out is another question. In official Common Market reports, duty free sales between member nations have been labeled contrary to Common Market directives aimed at standardizing the movement of goods between member countries, and the taxes on those goods.

In the meantime, "duty free" is alive and well in most countries because travelers have an insatiable appetite for bargains. Yet somewhere by the sign that says "duty free," someone should put "sometimes" or "maybe" or "kind of" — or, at least, "Caveat emptor." ■

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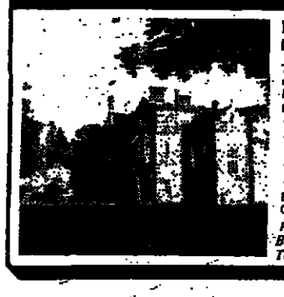

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The art market

Cowboy Art — Yahoo!

by Mark J. Kurlansky

SEDONA, Ariz. — Sunsets, noble braves, faithful ponies and weathered trail riders — not exactly the stuff that the cognoscenti chat about at New York's Soho and 57th Street galleries or at Parisian openings.

But in Oklahoma City, Phoenix and Houston, "cowboy art" is a big item both for collectors who take pride in their region (including both Senator Barry Goldwater and former Texas Governor John Connally) and for artists who seek to "perpetuate the memory and the culture of the Old West."

And they may be starting to make inroads in Europe, too. Eighteen works by cowboy artists were exhibited this spring at the "Salon des Independents" show in Paris.

Back in 1966, at the first annual sale of the Cowboy Artists of America in Oklahoma City, working cowboys, city cowboys and collectors from around the West scuffled and brawled inside the Cowboy Hall of Fame to be the first to tag a work from one of the 15 artists represented. Several years later, the show moved to the Phoenix Art Museum, a step closer to respectability. This year's show — where paintings will be auctioned off with horses and cattle — will be held in Houston in October.

Cowboy art as a genre dates from the expansion of 19th-century America, when artists like Frederic Remington sought not only to illustrate but to present in a favorable light the lives of the cowboys and the Indians of the West.

The Cowboy Artists of America was founded in 1965 by five painters who went on a trail ride in this northern Arizona red rock country. Today, more than 100 artists are waiting to join their organization. The present 25 members are concentrating on winning recognition in the eyes of the art world, which usually scoffs at their subjects, calling them banal or corny.

Some members, like Bill Owens from Flagstaff, Ariz., worked as cowboys and paint the life they know and lived. Others like Frank McCarthy, from Scarsdale, New York, studied art formally and then worked as Western illustrators.

Unlike members of other artists' associations, the cowboy artists all live from the art they make — some quite well. John Clymer and John Lovell have national reputations, and prices for their oils start at around $30,000. An Owens charcoal drawing sold for $2,000 last year.

When the dust had settled in Oklahoma City in 1966, members of the fledgling organization had made $49,000 in sales. Last year, some 1,400 buyers from 31 states spent $870,000 at the show.

Standing well over six feet tall in their dust-covered boots and gray Stetsons, Owens and Jim Reynolds look somewhat out of place in a Sedona gallery. "I try to paint life the way it is now because the cowboy life really is dying out," Owens said, observing how ranchers are selling off land to real estate developers.

From left: Bill Owens, Jim Reynolds.

Not content with their solid following in the American Southwest, the cowboy artists are determined to break into new circles. Reynolds is proud of a letter he has received from an admirer in Czechoslovakia. He repeats the word incredulously, pronouncing each foreign syllable as though he had a new set of teeth.

Art critics, who do not find subject matter as relevant as the artists do, frequently pan the shows, and the cowboy artists are often wounded by this criticism. "We have to be very careful about where our members show back East. We do not want failures," explained Reynolds.

But while they wait for approval, they are making a lot of money. Clymer's "Boom Town" fetched $72,000 at last year's Houston auction, though the auctions don't do much to further the "serious" image of cowboy art.

"It's too noisy," says McCarthy, who finds mixing sales of paintings with livestock undignified. "A horse, a cow, a painting — every third one. It's no good."

"I like horses and cows," Owens said. "And I'm going to go to the next show."

"Well," says Reynolds, lifting his drink, "to the next $200,000!" ■

"Eyeing the Catch Hand," by Gordon Snidow of the Cowboy Artists of America.

The Last 'Fun' Sales

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — While the rest of the auction world goes into its yearly hibernation period, if one may say so, for the rest of August, Christie's South Kensington carries on as usual, much to the delight of passing holidaymakers.

Here is one of the few remaining places where sales are still fun. Walking any day into the roomy location at 85 Old Brompton Road in South Kensington, where an average 16 sales a week are held every month, one is struck by something that has completely gone out of the auction scene in London or Paris: a relaxed atmosphere with a mixture of briskness and jollity.

Away from the world of "highly important old masters" or "Her Grace, the Duchess So-and-So's furniture," pictures, objects and furniture are auctioned off with a refreshing lack of pretension.

On Wednesday, David Collins was conducting a typical "Sale of English and Continental Pictures." It took place in the vast ground-floor room into which the public walks straight from the street — no flight of stairs, not even a uniformed security guard sternly peering down at you as if to dissuade you from bringing in your usual stick-'em-up gear.

Past the tiny counter loaded with piles of the thin, creamy-covered catalogs that describe the items sold at Christie's South Kensington Sale in only two lines each, rows of chairs were orientated towards the unpretentious rostrum of the auctioneer. Some of the pictures were lining the walls, others being propped against the legs of showcases. The sales clerk picked them up casually one by one, showed them to the auctioneer and then held them up to the public.

The bidding pace was fast. As in every Wednesday's general picture sale, buyers had had two full days' viewing before the sale. Within two hours David Collins dispatched 202 lots. At no point did he bring down the hammer with undue haste, which is exasperating or intimidating to the public according to its experience.

The attendance at such sales is mixed. On Wednesday, there was the handful of die-hard professionals whom nothing will take away from the old Metropolis for fear that they might miss the occasional masterpiece unspotted by all but themselves. Sitting cheek by jowl with them were many beginners who were clearly not quite sure how they ought to behave at an auction. Anywhere else, they would have been just too scared to come in.

About halfway through the auction, an American couple, obviously enjoying the sights of London, strolled in and actually asked in all simplicity if this were "a kind of auction room." Yes, they were assured by a clerk with equal simplicity. Would they like to take a seat?

During the three or four minutes it took them to do that, seven lots had been sold. All kinds of lots, which is what makes such sales such fun even to someone who does not mean to buy.

There was a Dirce Pires — otherwise unknown to Christie's cataloguer as well as all the other biographers I looked up — apparently a Brazilian artist working in a Naive style in the mid-19th century. That made £40. Rather a good buy, too. The fairy-tale touch to the crowd of blacks, tiny figures dressed in costumes of the romantic period and standing around an oversized church, gave it real charm.

The Brazilian naïf was immediately followed by an English academic portrait of a woman of the mid-19th century. Unglamorized by the name kitsch, it was knocked down at £70. Another portrait of a woman, shown three-quarters, done in a style echoing the pre-Raphaelite tradition sold again for £70.

As in all such sales, the utterly unknown were followed by the only too well known — i.e. works attributed to famous artists whose surnames are printed without their Christian names. This is a polite salesroom convention indicating that there is no way the painting could actually be the work of the said artist. Yet, it does not always mean that the work is rubbish.

In Wednesday's sale, at least two were amusing riddles. One was entered under the name "La Joux." It consisted of two pairs of genre paintings in the manner of the 18th-century French school, one showing Commedia dell'Arte performances in a park and the other pair a shepherd and shepherdesses. They have little that suggests the style of Jacques de Lajoue (1687-1761), whose name seems to have been intended by the cataloguer. Nevertheless, someone must have had a hunch: A London gallery bid up to £300 for the first pair.

Someone else had faith in another painting improbably listed as "Costona." Pietro da Cortona (1596-1669) is the famous Baroque painter of the Roman school. The picture, described as "Hercules and Cacus," shows a hefty fellow with some fur strapped around his loins raising a stick to club another naked man lying on his back.

The large painting (142 by 97 centimeters) is badly worn. If it is by anybody, it is well worth the £150 it fetched, even with the extra thousand pounds or so that its restoration may cost. In fact, once convincingly relabeled, it may be worth a lot more. But is it by anybody? Or is the £460 "Magnasco," sold seconds later? Crazily expensive if not, the latter becomes dirt cheap if it proves to be by somebody.

Such are the summer games that tickle bored dealers. Beginners get their fun from other pictures — for example a set of three portraits of cabbies done in watercolor by Henry Pritcher in 1912. At £60, the forgotten cartoonist's work was very reasonable fun. ■

Dubout Cartoons: French Keystone Cops

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — All traffic has come to a standstill on the Marseilles waterfront. Rows of trams converge from all quarters, with passengers falling out of the windows and piled up on the roof, and wait unresentfully for permission to pass.

A jostling, cheering, irascible, kibbitzing crowd piles out and gathers in a seething circle of passionate interest. The cop whose job it is to keep things moving is paying no attention to the traffic; he is down on his knees, as calm and thoughtful as the crowd is wild, earnestly refereeing a game of *petanque*, the Provencal version of bowls. It's all a matter of knowing what things are important, and petanque in Marseilles, the scene suggests, is clearly the most sacred and fascinating thing life has to offer.

The drawing is a classic by Albert Dubout (1905-1976), currently being remembered with a small exhibition of 100 works at the Pompidou Center to Sept. 15, and a perfect illustration of the style and spirit of this newspaper humorist, book illustrator and, as it has been discovered since his death, occasional painter.

"When my father died," said Jean Dubout, balancing a stack of a dozen yellow boxes (marked "Drawings," "Watercolors," "Paintings," "Posters") on the coffee table, "I discovered all these paintings in his safe — nearly 100 of them — here, take a look at these bullfighting scenes..."

He flicked the transparencies over, one by one, vast crowded arenas, but cosmic in proportion, with millions of pointillist spectators rising in ever wider circles, all watching a mite of a bull facing a speck of a bullfighter down there in the sandy ring, on the scythe-sharp line where sun and shadow meet.

"You know," said Jean Dubout, "he wanted to be a bullfighter when he was a young man. He hesitated a long time between that and newspaper cartooning."

There is something Walter Mittyish in the vision of that impish and retiring man dealing grim death to two-ton bulls before the roaring crowds, but the image of the bullring seems to have haunted him throughout his lifetime.

His bullfighters are not all glorious. One painting at the Pompidou Center represents an implausibly sallow man strutting in his brocade costume, with a bovine stare and monstrous lips paving the bottom of his face like slabs of raw calf's liver. This is very close to the style of some of his drawings. For Dubout had a taste for the grotesque that is sometimes painful because it lacks some depth of focus.

"He had a very affectionate nature," said Jean Dubout. "That is... you had to avoid bothering him, and he didn't care much for children. He packed me off to my grandparents' and I spent my childhood there. This dislike for children you can see in his drawings. All his children are monsters.

"Sometimes this would backfire on him. One time some friends came with their 12-year-old son, and the child sensed this dislike right away. Anyway, he cut the telephone line and then buried my father's key ring in the garden. My father had a huge bunch of keys because he kept everything locked up with padlocks. He kept all his drawings locked up in steel trunks because he supposed they wouldn't burn if there were a fire. But he was in fact very affectionate, very shy too, and a pleasant man in company."

One consequence of this shyness was that while Albert Dubout could never bring himself to refuse an interview, he would also unfailingly ask his wife to call the following morning and cancel it. He could not stand crowds either, yet all his life drew enormous crowds compressed beyond endurance, exuberant beyond belief or exasperated past telling.

"On his drawing boards," said his son, "he had masses of pens (Swedish steel, he had them sent over from England), scores of pencils, but only one eraser. He never used it. In the big drawings with hundreds of figures he would start at the top and work his way down. Sure, he'd sketch out the overall composition with a few pencil lines, but he drew everything impromptu, in india ink."

Among his favorite sources of inspiration were Charlie Chaplin films, and some of the characters of the early ones — especially the heavies, the huge man with the bushy beard, the towering thug with monumental eyebrows — found their way into the drawings.

"At one point," his son recalled, "he had a house near Vetheuil in a hamlet called Le Paradis. It was a beautiful house — too much so to his taste. He liked things to be a bit shabby and patched up. Couldn't stand a new suit.

"He always asked his wife not to hang up the curtains because that would make things definite.... He was constantly picking up things and stowing them away. He had piles of tools and all sorts of junk; his house was a real mess.

"Anyway, Le Paradis was a big middle-class home, and he made the attic into a movie theater; set up 30 odd seats and a huge screen, and he had a professional 35-millimeter projector to show his collection of Chaplin movies. But he found that with all those seats the place was sometimes a bit empty, so he made a collection of dummies and dressed them like characters from his drawings. Some of them were scrunched down in their seats, asleep. With them in the attic, the place was cozier, like a real theater. But all that got lost when he moved."

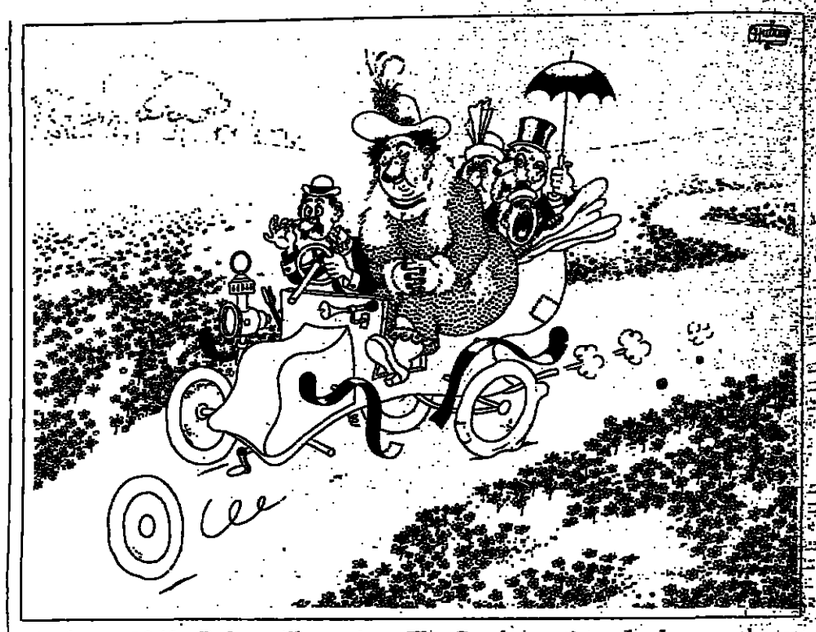
Dubout's press drawings present three or four stock situations that he knew how to grace with endless variations. The crowd scene was one. But sometimes the crowd is piled into the dinky wagons of a rural railroad. The asthmatic old engine is constantly jumping the tracks and rambling through pastures, leaving a trail of bolts and pistons, umbrellas and brassieres, screaming babies and bewildered cows.

Another favored subject is a French version of MacManus' Maggie and Jiggs comic strip "Bringing up Father": Monsieur and Madame Anatole. She is a vast mammalian figure with an authoritarian scowl and at least one hairy wart on her oversized nose. He is, all too often, lost to sight in the cleft between her breasts. The end of a suspender protrudes from beneath his jacket and his celluloid collar and cuffs are much too big (or he is much too small) and they keep falling off.

Occasionally, the nose will wrinkle at Dubout's vulgarity. There is some, obviously, and there are some personal kinks too, no doubt. But as Michel Melot points out in his good monograph on Dubout, the drawings played a counterpoint to the standard leitmotivs of the French press of the 1930s. As such M. et Mme. Anatole need not necessarily be taken as an expression of Dubout's personal obsessions.

His chief accomplishment as a draftsman working for the daily or weekly press was that he brought an unusual amount of movement into his drawings — the sort of movement associated with, say, the Keystone Cops. His inventiveness, when it comes to stringing gags together, is apparently inexhaustible. Any single, big drawing is, in itself, equal to a scenario for a short silent movie. As a painter, he turns out to have had imaginative scope, and as an illustrator of books (he produced an abundance of colored illustrations for some 80 volumes), he is often a delight.

With just 100 items, the exhibition at the Pompidou Center until Sept. 15 attempts to present the various aspects of his talent and includes drawings, watercolors, paintings and various memorabilia.



A classic 1940s Dubout illustration: The Sunday outing; the huge and gross Mme. Anatole and the tiny M. Anatole are both oblivious to impending disaster.

Vienna's Prater, Post 'Third Man'

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — To most people, Vienna's Prater is synonymous with the world's largest Ferris wheel, on which Joseph Cotten and Orson Welles went round and round in the 1949 film, "The Third Man."

But the Volksprater amusement park that is home to the "Riesenrad" is just a tiny corner of a 1,750-acre nature preserve called the Green Prater where a visitor may observe and even participate in the folk rituals of the Viennese.

The Prater (from the Spanish *prado*, meaning meadow) lies within the Leopoldstadt district of Vienna on a peninsula formed where the Danube Canal meets the main channel of the Danube at Praterspitz. In the Middle Ages, these low-lying meadows were a royal game preserve and the site of the Feast of the Violets. Whoever found the season's first violet would race to tell the monarch, who would then come to the spot to dance with the ladies of his court, while the "violet finder" could pick his partner.

The vast expanse houses two racetracks, a velodrome, a 72,000-seat soccer stadium, Vienna's trade fairgrounds, a planetarium, several museums, saunas, facilities for bowling, biking, boating, swimming, golf, tennis and horseback riding, hundreds of tiny private gardens farmed by city farmers, a pair of dog-obedience schools, a cemetery for nameless persons and an atomic reactor.

Emperor Ferdinand I planted two rows of chestnut trees in the 16th century to form the Hauptallee, still the main road through the Prater. It runs nearly three miles in an absolutely straight line from the gateway at Praterstern (where the wheel turns) to the Lusthaus, the former royal hunting box of the Hapsburgs, now a moderately priced coffeehouse.

Reinprecht's pony carousel has been a Prater attraction since the 19th century. The carved sleighs the ponies pull in a circle charm the youngest children, as does the antique player organ that clangs out Strauss waltzes.

There are several restaurants at the Prater, including the Czech Schweizerhaus, whose specialties include Prague tripe soup *drstkova*, *Schweinstelze* — pig's knuckle — all washed down by a light and foamy specialty beer in kegs, the original Budweiser (from Budweis, now Ceske Budejovice, less than 100 miles from Vienna in Czechoslovakia but a long way from St. Louis, in every respect). The great Bohemian brew has made the Schweizerhaus — in the hands of a Czech family since 1920 — Vienna's most beloved beer garden.

Next door to the 83-year-old, 430-ton Ferris wheel, the visitor boards the half-century-old Liliputbahn, a mile-long miniature railroad running parallel to the Hauptallee to the Prater and beyond.

Although the Liliputbahn looks like a children's amusement, it is also a form of public transport that, for half the circle fare of $1.60, can deliver the traveler swiftly to a soccer match, a harness race, a trade fair or the H2 streetcar to the Hilton hotel.

As World War II drew to an end, the Liliputbahn's rails were melted down for weapons, while Leopoldstadt residents burned the crossties for fuel. Fire destroyed the Riesenrad's red cabins and machinery during the 1945 siege of Vienna, although the 1897 British-built steel framework remained intact.

In devastated postwar Austria, it was suggested that the Riesenrad be dismantled and sold as scrap metal. Instead, the wheel was back in action in 1946 and the Liliputbahn was running a year later — almost a decade before such important cultural landmarks as the Burgtheater and Vienna State Opera were rebuilt.

To the Russian army of occupation bivouacked in the Prater, these priorities were symptomatic of the incurable frivolity of the Viennese. In fact, one small school of history claims that the Russians gave up on the Austrians at this point. Despair over the hopelessness of dealing with such unserious people is said to have led them to sanctioning the Austrian state treaty of 1955, which made Austria a neutral territory from which the Red Army withdrew.

Dignitaries like U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and others visited Vienna this spring to commemorate the treaty's 25th anniversary.

Even Gromyko's predecessor, V.M. Molotov, was not immune to the Viennese joie de vivre. During the protracted negotiations that ended the four-power occupation of Austria in 1955, Molotov liked to take a Liliputbahn ride to think things through. Years later, Richard Nixon took his family on a Liliputbahn excursion when he was president and then invited owner Jakob Passweg to Washington to give some advice to America's beleaguered railroads.

But the charming Liliputbahn, with its three miniature stations and five trains staffed by conductors, engineers, switchmen and flagmen wearing the garb of the Austrian Federal Railways, can put the easygoing Viennese on edge. Imagine a homeward-bound motorist cutting through the Prater on his approach to the Northeast Autobahn when he is stopped by a flagman to make way for the Liliputbahn!

Near Stadion, the second Liliputbahn stop, is an early research reactor of the Atomic Institute of Austrian Universities that has been cooking away in the Prater since 1962, even as Austrian voters — in a 1978 referendum — were rejecting a nuclear plant along the Danube.

It was during the season's first snow in November 1978 that patrolling police dogs snuffed a "caveman" out of the Heustadlwasser, a rowing lake formed by what was once an arm of the Danube. The 41-year-old Hungarian had been living for three years in a hollow tree trunk and had toenails two inches long. Following a physical and psychiatric evaluation, doctors pronounced him healthy and normal, the law freed him and he headed back to his home in a tree. So the press warned strollers not to be alarmed by "The Abominable Snowman of the Prater." ■

Prater ferris wheel, the world's largest.

Mynott's Vienna

LONDON — "A View of Vienna," the first one-man exhibition of 23-year-old English artist Gerald Mynott, recalls nothing so much as the 1932 film "Goodnight Vienna," in which the baritone of Jack Buchanan whispers "Vienna, city of a million dreams."

Mynott's only formal art training was as calligrapher and illuminator, but these are not the skills displayed in these 50 mixed-media evocations of Vienna, its dreaminess and unreality suggested by delicate watercolor, buildings and monuments strengthened with gouache, the solid verticals clearly defined in colored pencil.

Why Vienna and why the Neo-Impressionist treatment, for one once engrossed in Gothic scripts?

"In 1978, when I was a herald painter at the College of Arms, I went to Vienna for a two-week summer holiday," Mynott explained recently. "I found the buildings and the vistas in the parks so decorative that I at once fell in love with them. And resolved to go back there as soon as I possibly could.

"In September 1979 I went there for six months to steep myself in the atmosphere of the place. I enrolled at the university to learn German and to study music and the decorative qualities of Austrian art and architecture.

"This whole series of paintings is chiefly inspired by music — Beethoven and Schubert, of course, Mahler, Bruckner and Strauss." Myriott is a viola player especially interested in medieval and baroque music.

"I was very fortunate, too, to be living in an old house in the medieval part of the city, the Melkebastien, close to Beethoven's house. And you see how music spilled over even into my choice of subjects. There's the 'Three Maidens' House,' a doorway through which Schubert passed many times when he went there to teach the girls. And see how it contrasts with the Secession style of the doorway [The Villa Vojesik] designed by Otto Schoental at the turn of this century."

Wasn't it possible to find houses, streets and parks equally picturesque in other European capitals?

"Yes," he said, "but Vienna was fresh ground for an English painter, compared with Rome, say, or Venice, Florence or Paris. And while recognizably European, it had enough novelty about it to excite interest. It's the farthest east of the Western-orientated capitals, yet the Ottoman Turks *did* reach the walls of Vienna." (In 1529 Sulayman the Magnificent besieged the then-capital of the Holy Roman Empire; and in 1681 the Turks were only repulsed from the gates of Vienna by the celbrated cavalry charge of John Sobieski, King of Poland).

"There are still relics of the Turkish influence — in the onion-top domes on some of the buildings, in the Viennese love of Turkish coffee, in the Turkish star atop the doughnuts one still eats there for breakfast," he explained. "I think it is the meeting of these two cultures and the influences they have worked on the arts and the life of Vienna that makes it for me the most stimulating place in Europe."

At the Francis Kyle Gallery, 9 Maddox Street, London W.1. to Aug. 22. — *Max Wykes-Joyce*

Modern Design in France

Continued from page 7W

And although designers may find President Giscard d'Estaing hopelessly wedded to the 18th century, even he shows signs of moving ahead, with his plans for turning the Gare d'Orsay into a museum of the 19th century. Tallon will design it.

Tallon is most interested in going beyond individual objects and into systems, like his "sport for our time" — "*smach*" — part squash, part Basque handball — designed to allow high-pressure bureaucrats and businessmen to unwind with no more effort than it takes to play pinball. Tallon's system includes everything from a logo, rules and equipment to sore-muscle cream.

A sign that design is making inroads in French business is the arrival here of American Walter Landor, creator of corporate images for Iberia and Alitalia airlines, Fiat, and Bosch and Bahlsens in Germany. "What has begun to awake French interest in us," says Landor, whose team works from a ferryboat in San Francisco, "is how we as designers and communicators integrate American marketing methods into the creative design process."

And Raymond Loewy, design's living legend at 87, says that he has great confidence in French design. Through his company C.E.I. (Compagnie d'Esthetique Industrielle), he has been training French designers in the latest applied psychology to the point where they "think American in concept but blend that with imagination and flair — a certain finesse and elegance that is particularly French."

Loewy, whose projects include the Aluette helicopter, le Creuset cookware and the Concorde's interior, feels the French market is very underdeveloped because local firms think they know it all and won't pay for outside help.

Loewy links the future of contemporary design with the arrival of youth power in France. "If the average French manufacturer sees his firm as a 'compagnie a Papa' [in Daddy's image] and Papa's methods are good enough," says Loewy, when people now under 50 start taking control, "Papa will have to leave it to the young and go off with a blonde in his sports car."

A row of Germanaz' "half and half" chairs. Inset: designer Christian Germanaz.

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Indian Riots Give Rise to More Unrest

Moslem-Hindu Clashes Spread to Old Delhi

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15 (AP) — Clashes between Moslems and Hindus broke out in Old Delhi today and violence was reported for the third day in Moradabad, the northern city where more than 100 persons have died in rioting triggered by reports that pigs strayed into a mosque desecrating a Moslem prayer service.

A curfew was ordered in several Old Delhi slums near the Jama Masjid, India's largest mosque, after outbreaks of stone-throwing, fighting and arson as Moslem prayers ended, witnesses said. Several shops were burned and there were unconfirmed reports of some dead, the United News of India reported. Fifteen wounded policemen were hospitalized, it said.

Moslem Anger

The disturbance in Old Delhi, which adjoins India's capital, was attributed to Moslems' anger over the bloody Moradabad riots. Officials in Moradabad, 100 miles east of here, said armed mobs were defying curfew orders and roaming through Moslem areas, kidnapping policemen and passers-by, the domestic news agency reported.

A curfew, imposed on the city after the first wave of rioting Wednesday, was extended until tomorrow, UNI reported.

The officials were quoted as saying police were reluctant to patrol the streets because they were being fired on from rooftops. A police official there said more than 100 bodies have been recovered and many more were being found.

The first riots were spurred by Moslem claims that pigs strayed into a mosque compound during prayers. Pork is taboo for Moslems and the presence of pigs at Islamic prayers amounts to desecration.

Mrs. Gandhi Makes Appeal

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15 (UPI) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi called on the nation today to fight against violence and anarchy in marking India's 33rd independence anniversary.

Speaking from the ramparts of the historic Red Fort where she unfurled the Indian flag, Mrs. Gandhi said, "We have to check anarchy at all costs. We cannot allow it to spread."

"Violence and anarchy have become rampant in our society," she said. "We know they have entered almost every segment of social, political and cultural life. But I am sure with the cooperation of the people, we will be able to eradicate these evils from our life."

Official Receives Death Term for Russian Bribery

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 (AP) — A senior official in the city of Tiflis has been sentenced to death in a large-scale bribery scandal that drew a public outcry and local television coverage of his interrogation, according to reports reaching Moscow today.

According to the Tiflis newspaper Zarya Vostoka and Georgian officials interviewed by telephone, the death sentence was passed July 9 against Yuda Kobakhidze, the chief municipal executive of one district of the city. Tiflis is the capital of the southern Soviet republic of Georgia.

The newspaper said the case involved 23 bribes amounting to a total of 172,000 rubles ($270,000). According to a letter from an angry metalworker published by the newspaper, the bribes were collected from citizens seeking new government-supplied apartments.

Apartment rents are low in the Soviet Union, but citizens often have difficulty getting the flats they want because of an overall housing shortage.

According to officials at Kobakhidze's former office, parts of his interrogation were shown on Georgian television. Zarya Vostoka said that the public outcry had been substantial and that its editors had received letters and phone calls from throughout Georgia condemning the bribery operation.

100,000 Battling Flooded Yangtze

PEKING, Aug. 15 (UPI) — China has mobilized 100,000 persons to fight the surging waters of the Yangtze River, the nation's longest, and warned those along its banks of the possibility of even greater flooding, official reports said today.

Widespread flooding has been reported in several provinces along the rain-swollen river, but the hardest-hit area apparently was the fertile basin in Hubei province, the reports said. The official Chinese press made no mention of casualties, but it said that hundreds of thousands of acres of farmland had been inundated and the crops ruined.

The metropolis of Shanghai, at the mouth of the river, was hit Wednesday by heavy squalls that dumped nearly 2.4 inches of rain and flooded two districts, the city newspaper Wen Hui Bao said. The newspaper said "urgent measures of flood prevention" had been put into effect in the city of 10 million.

Associated Press

CROSS-KINGDOM QUEEN — Mavis Hutchison, 55, of Johannesburg, exults after claiming a record of 16 days, 21 hours, 50 minutes for the 874-mile (1,410-kilometer) run from John o'Groat's, northernmost point in Scotland, to Land's End, southwesternmost point in England. Mrs. Hutchison, who jogged across the United States in 69 days in 1978, trimmed 9 hours, 10 minutes off the mark set by Wendy Lewis of Britain in 1960. She said she will switch from distance running to sprinting when she returns to her home in South Africa.

Plan to Store U.S. Weapons, Equipment In Norway Opposed, May Be Scrapped

By R.W. Apple Jr.

OSLO (NYT) — A plan to stockpile American weapons and equipment in northern Norway, for use by the United States Marines in the event of war with the Soviet Union, has encountered serious opposition here and may never be fully put into effect.

A final decision on the "pre-positioning" plan, as it is known in Norway, was to have been made this spring. But negotiations between Washington and Oslo on technical aspects of the arrangement did not take place. Instead, the Norwegian government formed a commission to study the plan further and it is not scheduled to report until Jan. 1.

Discussions about pre-positioning were started by the Norwegians. Within the U.S. military establishment, there was at first widespread disagreement about the value of the idea, but eventually the Carter administration decided that it would help to strengthen the northern flank of NATO. Norway, the only NATO member other than Turkey that has a land frontier with the Soviet Union, is the key to Western defenses in Northern Europe.

Cabinet ministers and civil servants predicted this week that a decision in favor of a revised plan would be made sometime early next year, with the arms supplies being stored not near the Russian border in the north but in central or southern Norway. But several well-placed Norwegian sources warned that the decision could be delayed further.

"I think pre-positioning is probably in long-range trouble," a Western diplomat said, "because the government simply isn't willing to face the tough issues."

No Nuclear Weapons

The pre-positioning idea grew out of Norwegian apprehension over the buildup at the huge Soviet base on the Kola Peninsula and increased Soviet naval activity between Greenland and Norway. The Norwegians reckoned that the earmarking of a brigade of 8,000 or more U.S. Marines for use here, plus the stockpiling of an arsenal of supplies, would increase the probability of American help in the event of a Russian attack in northern Norway.

Although the composition of the stockpile has not been agreed upon, it is expected that it would include jeeps, tanks, trucks, rocket launchers and perhaps artillery. Neither troops nor nuclear weapons would be involved, since Norwegian policy forbids both.

Trouble over pre-positioning began late last year. Norway's decision to support the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in Western Europe, although none will be based here, aroused animosity among leftists in the governing Labor Party and among the public. The uproar reminded the government of the ever-present dichotomy in Norwegian opinion, in which a commitment to national security coexists with strong underlying neutralist sentiment.

"On any foreign-policy question," a senior minister said, "it is necessary to prepare public opinion carefully. We failed to do so in the case of the cruise missiles. Now the whole question of defense policy has been reopened."

The point was brought home to Premier Odvar Nordli in his home constituency of Hedmark. At a public meeting, pre-positioning was put to a vote, and although it was approved by a comfortable margin, 85 out of about 250 votes were cast against it.

'How to Make Trouble'

At about the same time, in February and March, the Russian press began a virulent anti-Norwegian campaign. And Gro Harlem Bruntland, the deputy chairman of the Labor Party, was told by the Russian ambassador here that if pre-positioning was approved, "We would know how to react, how to make trouble for you."

Norwegian officials have taken considerable pains to explain to Russian diplomats that no change is planned in this country's no-foreign-bases policy and that the stockpile would represent no offensive threat. The formation of a new study commission under Bjarne Bruland, a civil servant in the Defense Ministry, was designed in part to placate the Russians and the Labor Party leftists.

The reassurances have apparently had some calming effect. The Russian press has quieted down, and Knut Frydenlund, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, has been invited to Moscow this fall for the first such visit by an official in that position for 14 years.

A broader argument has developed, meanwhile, over the question of how best to insure American aid for Norway in the event of Russian attack. This week, Nils Mortan Udgaard, assistant foreign editor of Aftenposten, the main opposition newspaper, asserted that the United States would tend to help those who have taken certain steps in self-defense, such as stockpiling.

Jahn Otto Johansen, the chief editor of Dagbladet, the principal pro-government paper, disagreed. Mr. Johansen, who thinks a stockpile in the north would be destroyed in the first hours of any Russian attack, said that the United States would help Norway because it would be in American self-interest to do so, "and it would have nothing to do with our blue eyes."

South Korea Raises Voice As It Puts Kim on Trial

By Sam Jameson

SEOUL, Aug. 15 (LAT) — The government stepped up its legal and propaganda campaign against Kim Dae Jung abroad and at home yesterday, as court-martial proceedings began against the outspoken critic of authoritarian rule and 12 others accused of plotting rebellion.

Domestically, the nation's newspapers were ordered to print verbatim the 156-page indictment against Mr. Kim, 56, and 23 original co-defendants.

And addressing foreign critics — including the United States, Japan, and at least 10 West European nations — the government's Overseas Information Service issued a declaration condemning "the intemperate statements of foreign government officials" about Mr. Kim's trial.

On Wednesday, a State Department spokesman warned that the United States will watch any trials in South Korea "to see how they conform with accepted judicial standards."

Defense Lawyers

Mr. Kim, who had been regarded as a likely candidate to be the next president of South Korea, was arrested May 17 and held incommunicado until last Saturday, when his wife, who has been under house arrest, was permitted to see him.

Mr. Kim obtained legal counsel only this week. His lawyer, Huh Kyung Man, is an opposition member of the National Assembly. Two foreign correspondents permitted to attend the opening session of the court martial said in censored reports that court officials had reported that 15 lawyers — five of them appointed by the state — were representing the 24 defendants.

David Blakemore, head of the political section of the U.S. Embassy here, attended the session, along with representatives of Japan and Britain.

The defendants' families issued a statement yesterday saying that about 20 lawyers who had defended political prisoners prosecuted under assassinated President Park Chung Hee had been taken into custody on unspecified charges. Four other lawyers active in human rights cases have been forced to suspend practice for one year, the statement said.

"We have deep doubts whether the Korean press will print the details of the trial fairly and correctly under strict censorship," the statement said.

No reference to the families' statement was made by the Korean media.

Six military prosecutors spent most of the day reading the indictment to the four-officer court. It was then announced that Mr. Kim and 12 others would be tried separately from the remaining 11, who were indicted on lesser charges.

Defense lawyers asked for time to examine the indictment and other records, as well as statements purported to have been made by the defendants during their detention. The lawyers also asked for assurances that they could freely defend their clients without fear of recrimination.

The judges said they would insure freedom to defend the accused "as much as possible." Lawyers will be given enough time to defend their clients "except when they make repetitious arguments," the judges added.

New President

SEOUL, Aug. 15 (UPI) — President Choi Kyu Hah will resign tomorrow, clearing the way for Gen. Chon Too Hwan to become president, sources said today.

The sources said Mr. Choi, who has been a figurehead since nationwide mrtial law was proclaimed May 17, will formally announce his resignation as head of state in a televised address.

The sources said that after Mr. Choi resigns, Gen. Chon, the real power in South Korea, will announce his resignation from the army, probably within a week. That will allow an electoral college to name Gen. Chon president, the sources said.

Mr. Choi, 61, became president in December, succeeding assassinated President Park Chung Hee.

30,000 Arrests

SEOUL, Aug. 15 (AP) — About 30,000 persons described as hooligans, racketeers, gangsters and gamblers have been arrested in South Korea since martial law authorities launched a series of "purification drives" Monday, a government spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that 1,079 offenders will be tried by court-martial and 20,674 will undergo four-week "re-education" programs in military camps. Another 8,180 minor offenders were released after being questioned, the spokesman said.

Peru Group Asks Journalist Treaty

LIMA, Aug. 15 (AP) — A Peruvian group said yesterday at least 23 journalists were killed in Latin America in 1979 and called for an international treaty guaranteeing the safety of reporters and photographers.

The Peruvian Journalists Circle called on the United Nations and the Organization of American States to persuade governments to subscribe to an international treaty that would provide journalists with the kind of protection accorded Red Cross volunteers.

The group said 14 died in Guatemala, where journalists have been targets of political assassins; five were killed in El Salvador, two in Nicaragua, one in Colombia and one in Chile.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A-A-A —								
43¼	27½	ACF	2.50	6.3	7	245	40½	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
19	11½	AMF	1.24	6.5	7	1199	u19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
20⅜	12½	AM Intl	.28	1.4	125	653	20⅜	19⅝	20	— ⅜
12¼	7⅝	APL	.50t		13	93	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	24¾	ARA	1.94	5.6	6	52	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
56½	25	ASA	5	10.		x1236	50¾	49⅝	50⅛	— ½
14⅝	8½	ATO	.60	4.0	5	186	u15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
35⅝	17	AVX s	.32	1.0	15	204	33¼	32½	33¼	+ ⅛
51¾	34⅜	AbbtLb	1.20	2.4	15	344	49⅝	49¼	49⅜	
34¼	18⅝	AcmeC	1.40	4.9	6	24	29	28½	28½	— ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	AdmDg	.04	.9	7	82	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
14⅝	11	AdaEx	1.49e	10.		81	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
5⅝	3⅜	AdmMI	.20e	3.4	10	120	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
54	24⅝	AMD n			16	172	53⅝	51⅞	52	— ⅜
39½	29½	AetnLf	2.12	6.0	5	815	35⅝	35¼	35⅜	— ⅛
27⅝	15	Ahmans	1.20	5.6	6	131	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅜
5⅛	2	Aileen				337	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	27½	AirPrd	.80	1.7	11	713	u48	47⅛	47¾	+1
28⅛	16⅛	AirbFrt	1.20	5.4	12	45	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
17½	7⅝	Akzona	.80	6.7	8	97	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
8¼	5½	AlaP	dpf.87	12.		7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
82½	68½	AlaP pf	9	12.		z130	73	72	73	+1
101¾	75½	AlaP pf	11	13.		z50	88	88	88	
74½	54	AlaP pf	8.16	13.		z50	64	64	64	
75⅝	52	AlaP pf	8.28	13.		z250	65¼	64¼	64½	— ⅜
18	13	Alagsco	1.60	9.5	5	20	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
25⅝	21	Alskain	s.50	2.0	5	988	25¾	24⅝	24½	— ½
34⅝	23¼	Albany s	1	2.8	10	13	36¼	35⅝	36¼	
16⅛	6⅞	Alberto	.36	2.3	6	48	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
24⅞	16½	Albisn s	.80	3.5	9	30	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
35⅞	22⅝	Alcan s	1.40	4.0	6	465	35⅛	34⅝	35	
31¾	25½	AlcoStd	1.68	5.4	6	10	31	31	31	— ¼
9⅛	5⅛	Alexdr	.40	5.5	11	82	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
37⅝	21⅝	AlgLud	1.40	4.0	4	160	35⅛	34⅝	35	— ⅛
42½	18⅝	Carlisle	1.12	2.9	9	59	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	
29⅝	21	Carnat	1.66	5.8	7	412	29⅛	27⅝	28½	— ½
55	45½	CaroCO	5	9.4	9	z250	53	52¼	53	— ½
22	14⅞	CarPw	2.34	11.	6	163	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
27	18¼	CarP	pf2.67	12.		11	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
39⅛	26⅛	CarTec	2	5.4	7	33	37⅛	36⅜	37	
6⅝	2⅝	ElMeMa			13	166	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	13¼	Elgin	1.60	6.9	7	82	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
7⅜	2⅝	Elixir				5	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
40⅜	29½	EmrsEl	1.60	4.0	11	618	40⅝	40¼	40½	+ ¼
19⅝	7⅝	EmrRd			23	47	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	
23⅝	12	EmryA	1	6.2	13	157	16⅛	16⅛	16½	— ⅜
33⅜	26	Huyck	.84	3.4	14	31	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	

(Continued on Page 6)

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 5)

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, August 15, 1980

Stock	Bid	Ask
AELInd	13½	13¾
AFAProt	6¼	7
AVMCp	4	4⅛
Accuray	10½	10¾
AddisnW	9¾	10¼
AdvRoss	4½	4¾
AffiBsh	25¾	26½
AlaBncp	21	21½
AlexAlex	35⅛	35½
Allcolnc	32½	33
AllynB	8⅝	8⅞
Altex	5⅛	5¼
Amarex s	20¾	21
AFin s	21⅛	21¼
AFurn	4 15-16	5⅛
AGreet	13¼	13½
AInGp	71¼	71¾
AMicros	24½	24¼
ANatins	16¼	16¾
AQuasar	34¼	34½
AResMg	24½	25
AWeldng	37	37¾
Amterr	3⅝	3⅞
Anadite	9⅝	10⅛
AnaSA	15¼	15⅝
AnpAGd	98½	99½
AntoCp	13½	13⅝
ApldMtl s	30¼	30¾
ArdenGp	4	4⅛
AsdCola	30¼	30½
AtlGsLt	15⅛	15½
AtlanRsh	15¼	15½
BairdCp	13⅞	14⅛
BallyPkP	15¼	15¾
BanpHE	12¼	12¾
BasicRs g	14⅝	14⅞
BasstFr	19	19¼
BaylsMk	14	14¼
Beeline	10	10⅝
BennfPH	2⅛	2 5-16
BentlyL	23½	23¾
BetzLab	46¾	47
BevMat	14¼	14¾
BibbCo	10	10½
BirdSon	21	21½
Birtchr	3⅛	3⅜
Blyvoor	16⅝	16⅞
Bonanza	4 7-16	4½
BrwTom	71	71¼
Buckbee	8½	8¾
Buffels	42¾	43¼
BurnupS	14⅛	14¼
CPTCo	28¼	28¾
CalWtSv	34	35
ConradH	2¾	3⅛
CapEngy	2 7-16	2 9-16
CapSwC	19	19⅝
CapInAir	1⅜	1⅝
CareCp	12½	13½
CavngthC	3⅞	4⅛
CnVtPS	14⅜	14⅝
ChrmSh	13⅝	13⅞
ChartHo	24	24½
ChmLea	27	28½
ChesUtl	14	14½
Chubb	39⅛	39¼
Cirlico	5⅝	6¼
CitzSoGa	8	8⅛
CitzUtA	36	36½
CitzUtB	32	32½
ClarkJL	33½	34
ClowCp	7¼	7½
ColrTle s	23	23⅛
ColGshol	⅞	15-16
ComCIH	34⅛	35
CmlShr	13½	14
CmwTel	19½	21
ConPap s	29¼	30
CrayRes	73½	74¼
CrosTre	47⅝	47¾
CullrFed	3¼	4
Cycltron	11¾	12¼
DanlyM	38	39
DtaDesgn s	17¼	17¾
DaytMal	16	17
DBeer	9⅝	9 23-32
DekibAg	38¼	38½
DetCanT	11½	12½
DeweyEl	3	3½
DiaCrys	27¼	27¾
DixnCru	31½	32½
Docutel	16½	16¾
DolirGn	14	14¼
DoyIDB	34½	35
DunkinD	13⅛	13¾
Durlron	22¼	22½
ERCCp	94⅝	96
EsDrief	26½	27
EatnVnce	7	7¾
EconLab	22⅛	22⅝
ElPasEl	9⅝	10
ElderBe	5⅝	6⅛
EleNucl	12¼	12¾
ElModul	12¼	12¾
EnrDev	17¾	18
EnrMethd	2⅝	2½
EnrMin	10	10⅛
EnRsv	14⅝	15¼
Entwistl	4⅜	5
EquitSL	20⅝	20½
EqtOil	59½	60
EqtOil wi	14⅝	15
FSC	4⅛	4½
FabriTk	2⅝	3⅛
FarmGp	31¼	31¾
Fidlcor	14⅝	15
FtBkSys	37⅞	38
FtBostn	27¾	28¼
FtEmpS	13⅝	14
FtWnFin	7	7⅞
FlagBks	16⅛	16¾
Flicker	12⅛	13
FloatPnt	24½	25
FlaNFin	15⅛	15⅝
FloWetU	1 13-16	1 15-16
Flurocb	18⅝	19⅛
ForestO	29	29¼
Formigli	3¼	3½
FrankCp	8⅛	8⅝
FrankEl	17	17½
FreeSG	65⅝	66¼
Fremont	25	25¼
FreqSrc	23⅛	24
FullrHB	12⅞	13½
GEICO	13⅛	13½
GalaxyO	13¼	13⅝
GnAutm	7⅜	8
GnDevcs	4½	4⅝
GnRIEst	11	12½
GnReins s	56½	56¾
GenRad	54⅝	55
GovEFn	8	8½
GreenM	11	11¾
GreyAdv	54½	56
GHInist	30	31¼
Gyrodyn	6	6½
HahnEW	50⅝	51⅛
Hardwke	8⅝	9¼
HrpRow	9½	9⅞
HarpGp	64½	64¾
HartfNt	17¼	17½
HenrdF	37¼	37¾
Holobm	2½	2⅞
Hoover	17	17½
HorizRs	3⅞	4⅛
HyattInt	20½	25
IMSInt s	19½	19⅝
Intraind	8½	9
IntelCp	90⅛	90½
IntrcEnr	6⅛	6¼
IntmIGs	12⅜	12½
InBkWsh	12⅛	12¼
Intersil	27⅝	27¾
TwaSoUt	23	23⅛
Jamsby	23½	23¾
Jerrico	28⅛	28⅝
Jerico wi	18⅞	19⅛
JiffyFd	7-16	½
JoslynM	21¾	22¼
KalsSt pf	19	19⅛
Kalvar	1⅛	2
Kaman	24	24¼
KmpAm	10⅝	11¼
KateGre	½	5-16
Kaysam	3⅝	4⅛
KellySv s	31½	32½
Keuffel	23	23⅝
Kimball	18	18⅛
Kinglnt	4½	4⅝
KloofG	33¼	33½
KnapeV	17	17½
Kratos s	17	17⅛
Kulicke	38	38½
Lancein	26⅛	27
LandRes	4	4⅛
LaneCo	27⅝	28⅛
LibNtLf	20	20⅝
Lilavs	21⅛	21⅝
LidStor	10⅝	10⅞
LinBcst	53½	54½
Logetrn	14¼	14⅜
MCIC	9 15-16	10 1-16
MGFOil	23⅛	23¾
MSIDat	10	10⅛
MadsGE	14⅛	14⅝
MagellPet	7⅝	8
MagmP	28⅝	29
MajrRt	3¼	3⅝
Malikrt	38⅛	39
Marion s	17⅛	17½
MauiLP	26	27½
MavPet	30⅝	31⅛
MaynOil	17½	17¾
McCorm	26⅛	26½
McFarlE	15½	15⅞
McQuay	13	13⅛
MeyerF	29¼	29½
MidsxW	19	19⅝
MdldCap	9	9¼
MidlRes	1⅛	1¼
MidlBks	28⅝	29
Millipr	36⅛	36½
MissVlG	15	15⅛
Molex s	37⅛	37½
MonfCol	4¼	4½
MonuCp	19⅝	19⅞
MoorePd	29½	30
MoranB	38⅝	39¼
MoreRes	¾	1
Morgnin	11¾	12
MotClub	2⅜	3
Mueller	27½	29
NNCp	46½	47
NarpCp	33	34½
NDtaCp	20¼	21
NwldRE	16⅛	16¾
NJNGas	17⅝	18¼
NichOG	37⅛	37¾
Nicolet s	25⅛	25¾
NielsnA	34⅛	34¼
NielsnB	33⅝	33¾
NoCarGs	15	15¼
NoEOil un	72	73½
NwtNGs	13⅝	13⅞
NwstPS	14⅝	15⅛
Noxell	24	24¼
Nucorp	16⅛	16¾
OgilvyM	24	24½
OhioCas	35	35⅛
OhFerro	13	13½
OtterTP	20¼	20⅝
PCAInt	9⅛	9¼
PabstB	13⅛	13⅛
PcGaR	21⅛	21⅜
PauleyP	16⅛	16⅛
PavisCs	15⅛	15⅞
PeerMf	14⅞	15½
PenaEnt	15⅛	15⅛
Pentair	17	17¼
Petrolit	72½	73
Petlibon	28	28½
PhilaNat	31⅛	31½
PierceSS	8⅝	8¾
Pinkrtn	43¼	43¾
PionHIB	29⅞	30⅛
Plastine	1¼	2
Possis	5⅛	6¼
PresGM	53½	54
PrsSteyn	48¼	48⅝
Progrp	⅞	1
PbSvNC	12¼	13
PurtBen	24⅞	25
PutDCap	16¼	17¼
QuakrCh	17⅝	18⅜
RopenPr	9⅝	9¾
Raychm	69½	70½
Raymnd	29⅞	30¼
ReevCrn	31	31½
RepNLfe	21¼	21½
RoadEx	36¼	36½
RobbMy s	31½	32
Roselon	2	3
Rouse	19½	19⅞
RusStov	15⅛	15⅝
Sadlier	3⅝	4
Safeco	39⅛	39⅝
StHelGd	44⅛	45¼
StPaul	36⅛	37
ScanDt	2 13-16	2⅞
ScrippH	54½	59½
Sensor	41	41¼
SvcMer	15⅞	16
Svcmst s	30¼	31
ShMed s	23½	23⅞
Shawmt	46½	47½
SolidStS	14½	14¾
SCalWtr	12¼	13¼
SwEIsv	15⅝	16
SwnEnr	32½	33¼
Standyn	24⅞	25¼
StdMicro	11⅞	11⅜
StdRegs	30	31
StanHP	36	37
SterlSt	4½	5
StrawCl	25½	26½
Subaru	13⅛	13⅝
SuperEl	10⅛	10⅜
TIME DC	3⅜	3⅝
Tampax	33½	33¾
Tandem s	42¾	43
TecumP	57	58
TelcmA s	20⅝	21¼
Tennant	30	31
Tiprary	22	22¼
TomisOil	15⅛	16
TricoPd	34½	35
TroyGld g	5	5⅛
TysonFd	13⅛	14
UnMcGil	13⅛	14
USEnr	14	14¼
USSurg	39¼	39¾
USTrck	14¼	14⅝
UVaBsh	27⅝	27¾
UpPenP	11	12
VoalRe	68	68½
ValBkAr	33⅝	34⅛
ValiecCo	39⅛	39⅝
VanDus	13	13½
Vrcolnl s	34½	35
Velcro g	10⅛	10¼
VictraSt	8⅛	8½
VideoCp	9⅞	10⅛
VaNBsh	14⅝	15
WshEnr	15½	15¾
Weldtrn	4½	4⅞
WellsGa	7½	8½
Wendys	16⅛	16¼
WstDref	87½	88
WDeep	50¼	50¾
WHold	76¼	76¾
WinMtg	4⅛	4½
WmorC	27¼	27½
WoodLof	25	25½
WrightW	4	4¼
ZionUtc	25¼	26

n.a.- Not applicable.

European Stock Markets

August 15, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	74.40	74.00
AKZO	22.98	22.70
Albert Heijn	75.00	74.60
Algemenbank	329.00	324.00
AMEV	88.20	87.70
Amrobank	70.50	68.60
A'Dam Rub	3.61	3.61
Boskalis	97.10	96.50
Bredero	211.00	213.00
Buehrmann T	67.20	67.20
Caland Hldg	24.50	25.00
Elsevier	237.00	234.50
Ennia	137.50	138.00
Fokker	27.30	26.60
Gist Brocades	28.10	29.30
Heineken	58.10	57.20
H.V.A.	41.50	40.80
Hoogovens	14.60	14.60
Naarden	15.50	15.60
K.L.M.	68.00	66.80
Nat. Nedder	117.20	117.00
Nedlloyd	87.60	87.50
Oce Vander G	126.50	126.00
OGEM	6.90	7.70
Pakhoed	45.70	44.80
Philips	18.20	18.10
Robeco	181.50	180.50
Rodamco	104.80	104.60
Rolinco	170.60	168.50
Rorento	115	114.90
Royal Dutch	172.40	170.70
RSV	49.00	49.10
Unilever	122	120.10
Van Ommeren	26.60	26.30
VMF-Stork	40.20	39.70
VNU	85.10	85.20

Anp-Cbs Index: 87.00
Previous: 86.60

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	91.70	90.00
Allianz Vers.	444.50	443.00
B.A.S.F.	136.50	137.50
Bayer	116.70	115.80
Bayer Hypo	265.00	266.50
Bayer Verein	313.50	314.00
Commerzbank	173.20	174.00
Cont. Gummi	66.40	65.20
Daimler	262.30	262.30
Degussa	255.00	256.00
Demag	136.00	139.50
D.Babcock	204.50	208.50
Deutsche Bnk	292.00	293.00
Dresdner Bnk	196.50	197.50
Du. Schulte	175.50	177.00
GHH	221.00	221.00
Hapag Lloyd	70.00	68.00
Hochtief	450.00	450.00
Hoechst	115.90	116.30
Hoesch	26.40	26.40
Holzmann	403.00	402.00
Horten	141.00	141.50
Kali u Salz	168.00	168.00
Karstadt	223.00	222.00
Kaufhof	180.00	180.00
K.H.D.	217.50	218.00
Kloeckner	45.10	45.50
Krupp	60.00	60.50
Linde	333.00	334.00
Lufthansa	78.00	80.00
MAN	192.00	192.80
Mannesman	123.20	124.90
Metallgesell.	282.00	284.00
Muench. Ruck	550.00	540.00
Neckermann	97.50	97.50
Preussag	172.80	172.50
RWE.new	186.50	187.10
Schering	226.80	220.20
Siemens	280.10	281.00
Thyssen	64.10	64.30
Varta	172.00	174.00
Veba	151.30	151.50
VEW	112.20	113.50
Volkswagen	173.20	172.70

Siemen Index: N.A.
Previous: 141.12

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.85	0.84½
AA Cp	$15.86	15.69
Anglo-Am	N.A.	96.50
Babcock-Wil	0.90	0.88
Barclays Bnk	4.06	3.93
BAT Ind.	2.78	2.76
Beecham Gp	1.48	1.45
BICC	1.34	1.31
BOC Int'l	0.81	0.78
Boots	2.27	2.23
Bowater	1.70	1.71
B.P.	3.52	3.52
Burmah	1.95	1.92
Coats Patons	0.51	0.50½
Charter Gold	2.33	2.26
Codbury Sc.	0.60½	0.59
Cons.Gold Fds	5.23	5.15
Courtaulds	0.45	0.45
De Beer	$9.49	9.06
Distillers	2.12	2.10
Dunlop	N.Q.	0.76
Free St Ged	N.A.	64½
GEC	4.86	4.84
GKN	2.31	2.30
Glaxo	2.32	2.30
GUS	4.44	4.40
Guinness	0.85	0.85
Hawker-Sidd	2.32	2.26
ICI	1.72	1.69
Imps	0.81	0.80½
Lonrho	0.92	0.91
Lucas	2.14	2.09
Marks-Spenc	1.02	1.00
Metal Box	2.90	2.88
Plessey	2.41	3.95
Randfontein	$71.50	70.00
Rank Org.	1.76	1.75
Reed	1.98	1.95
Rolls Royce	0.60	0.57
Royal Dutch	37.63	34.06
R.T.Z.	4.68	4.68
Shell	4.18	4.16
Thorn (A)	3.42	3.40
Trafalgar H	0.72	0.70
Tube Invest.	2.50	2.44
Ultramar	3.58	3.58
Unitd Biscuits	0.84	0.82
Vickers	1.22	1.16
War Loan 3½	N.A.	31.50
W. Deep	$N.A.	49.75
W. Driefin	$87.75	87.75
W. Holding	$N.A.	75.50
Woolworth	N.A.	0.52
ZCI	N.A.	0.36

F.T. 30 Index: 483.8
Previous: 477.3

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,250	1,250
Buehrle	2,940	2,930
B Boveri	1,730	1,730
Cib Geigy	1,130	1,120
Cr Suisse	2,380	2,350
Elektrowatt	2,640	2,615
Fisher	860	840
Hoff-Roche B	6,925	6,775
Interfood	5,600	5,525
Jelmoli	1,470	1,460
Landis Gyr	1,500	1,475
Nestle	3,495	3,580
Sandoz	3,850	3,810
Schindler	1,500	1,500
Ste B. Suisse	386	385
Sulzer	2,925	2,900
Swissair	748	751
U.B. Suisse	3,430	3,395
Winterthur	2,670	2,640
Zurich Ins.	14,500	14,300

Bumper Harvest in Volcano Area

OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 15 (UPI) — Bumper wheat crops are being harvested in areas of eastern Washington state which were hardest hit by the volcanic ash fallout from Mount St. Helens in May.

Farmers are harvesting crops double to triple normal size in areas around Ritzville, an eastern Washington farming community inundated by ash following the initial volcanic eruption on May 18. Reports from other communities in the fall-out path are equal or better.

State Agriculture Director Bob Mickelson said rain less than than three weeks after Mount St. Helens roared to life was responsible for the dramatic increase in the wheat harvest. But Don Atkinson, a University of Washington meteorologist, said there was no scientific evidence linking the rare June rain to the volcano.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, August 14, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
17125	Abti Prce	$20¾	20½	20½	-¼
200	Acklands	$13½	13½	13½	
13000	Agnico E	$14⅝	14¼	14¼	+⅛
225	Agra Ind A	$5¼	5¼	5¼	-¼
25620	Alta Gas A	$34¾	34⅝	34½	
2100	Alta Nat	$24½	24½	24½	+1
8523	Algoma St	$41¼	40¾	41	
3260	Andres W A	$10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+⅛
1980	Asbestos	$35¼	34⅞	35¼	
3905	Atco A	$27¼	27	27¼	+¼
4153	BP Can	$44½	44⅛	44½	+½
14901	Bank N S	$34½	34	34⅜	+⅜
1500	Baton B	$14½	14½	14½	
150	Beth Cop	$24	24	24	
10350	Bralor Res	$15¼	14⅞	15¼	+¼
1075	Brenda M	$37	36	37	+1¼
23800	BCFP	$18¼	17½	17½	-½
29635	BC Phone	$17⅛	17	17	-¼
11486	Brunswk	$15⅝	15	15⅝	
750	Budd Can	$7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
3230	CAE	$22¼	22	22¼	+¼
13550	Cad Frv	$24¾	24½	24¾	+¼
42882	Cal Pow A	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	-½
11568	Camflo	$32	30½	32	+1¼
9737	C Nor West	$27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	-⅜
4100	C Packrs	$32½	32	32	
1625	Can Perm	$18⅝	18½	18½	-¼
722	Can Trust	$26⅝	26½	26½	+¼
349	C Tung	$33	32½	33	+1
9268	CCablesy A	$9¾	9½	9⅝	+⅛
125	CGE	$29½	29½	29½	+⅛
14933	CI Bk Com	$27¼	26⅞	27¼	+¼
42621	CanP Ent	$27¼	26½	27	+⅜
18125	Cdn Nat Res	$21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	-¾
1685	Cdn Tire A	$29	29	29	
25	Candel Oil	$32	32	32	-1
3100	Cara	$8⅜	8½	8½	+¼
4100	Cassiar	$14⅛	14¼	14¼	
19950	Celanese	$7½	7¼	7¼	-⅛
5800	Cherokee	$11¾	11⅝	11⅝	-¼
3100	Con Distrb	$10	9⅞	9⅞	
4608	Con Fardy	298	285	285	
3750	Conventrs	$17⅞	17½	17⅞	+⅛
800	Conwest A	$6	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
13000	Coseka R	$21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+⅛
7865	Cralamt	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	+¼
340	Crush Intl	$13¼	13⅛	13¼	
24950	Cyprus	$23½	22¼	23½	+1⅛
17630	Czar Res	$16⅞	16½	16¾	-⅛
33735	Daon Dev	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅜
14015	Denison	$55⅛	54½	54⅞	-⅛
15000	Dicknsn	$18⅛	18	18½	+⅜
8878	D Bridge	$19½	18⅞	18⅞	-¼
8430	Dofasco A	$42¼	41¾	42	+¼
1995	Dom Store	$18⅝	18½	18½	-⅛
1940	Du Pont A	$29¼	28⅜	28⅜	-1¼
200	Dylex L A	$11½	11¼	11¼	-⅛
21666	Electhome	$8½	8	8½	+½
750	Emco	$12½	12¼	12⅜	+⅛
20350	C Falcon C	$12½	12¼	12¾	
20170	Fibre Nik	$139⅛	137	139⅛	+2¼
300	Fed Ind A	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	
2840	Fraser	$19⅞	18¾	19⅝	+⅞
8285	G M Res	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	
4500	G Distrb A	$11	10⅞	11	+⅛
1000	G Distrb W	490	465	490	+20
33875	Gibraltar	$16¼	15½	16	+⅝
1550	Goodyear	$21	20½	21	+½
1282	Gratt G	$14½	14½	14½	
4856	Granduc	325	315	325	
7162	GL Forest	$57½	55½	57¼	+1⅞
100	Greyhnd	$18⅞	18¼	18¾	+¼
1800	Hard Crp A	205	205	205	+5
1500	Hawker	$19⅝	19	19	-½
50	Hayes D	$8⅝	8½	8½	-⅛
1716	H Bay Co	$25⅛	25	25	-⅜
10211	IAC	$11	10⅞	11	+⅛
6250	Indal	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
2000	Inland Gas	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
1800	Int Mogul	$9⅞	9½	9⅞	+⅜
16287	Intpr Pipe	$18½	18⅛	18½	
1500	Ivaco	$20¼	20⅛	20¼	
1500	Jannock	$13	12⅞	13	-⅛
14330	Kaiser Re	$33¾	33¼	33¾	
8800	Kam Kotla	$6⅝	6¼	6½	+⅛
22568	Kerr Add	$19⅞	19¼	19¾	+⅜
10686	Labatt A	$24⅜	24	24⅛	-⅛
35	Lab Min	$71¼	71¼	71¼	-⅜
2792	Lacana	$9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅝
2205	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5½	5¼	+⅛
5533	LL Lac	$15	14½	14¾	-⅛
11756	Loblaw Co	$6	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
2000	MICC	$11	11	11	
1100	Mclan H A	$17	17	17	
1000	McGraw H	$9	9	9	
4900	Est Mirtic	415	390	415	+35
11557	Merland E	$9⅞	9½	9¾	
11905	Mitel Corp	$34	33½	33⅝	+⅛
600	Molson A	$32¾	32¼	32¼	+¼
100	Molson B	$31⅛	31½	31½	
40708	Moore	$36¼	35⅞	36¼	+½
4200	Murphy	$36⅞	36¼	36¼	-⅛
60592	Noranda	$28⅝	28½	28⅝	+⅜
23117	Norcen	$35¼	35	35¼	+¼
1800	Nowsco W	$34¾	32	34¾	+2¾
8230	Nu-Wst A	$27⅝	27½	27½	-½
15907	Oakwood	$20	19⅝	19⅝	
2162	Oshawa A	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	
11650	Pamour	$19¼	18¾	19¼	+⅜
3125	PanCan P	$86½	86	86½	+1½
4550	Pembina	$12½	12¼	12½	+¼
3115	Petrofina	$59⅞	59½	59½	-¼
900	Phonix Oil	$7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	-⅛
7405	Pine Point	$39¼	38¼	38⅜	-1⅜
3152	Place G	325	315	320	+5
277175	Placer	$25⅛	24¼	25¼	+⅞
3760	Ram	$23¼	22⅞	23	-⅛
19600	Redpath	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	+¼
9659	Rd Stenhs A	$10½	9⅞	10½	+⅜
1000	Reichhold	$12½	12¼	12½	-⅛
16240	Revnu Prp	206	206	206	
535	Roman	$71	71	71	-½
990	Rothman	$26¼	25½	26¼	
12768	Sceptre	$14	13¾	13¾	
4400	Scotts	$7⅞	7⅛	7½	
19040	Shell Can	$34½	33¼	33½	-⅜
58205	Sherritt	$16⅛	15⅞	15¾	+⅛
750	Sigma	$42½	41¾	42½	+1
7662	S Sears A	$8⅝	8½	8½	-⅛
1500	Skye Res	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
150	Slater Stl	$17	17	17	
1700	Southm	$38	37½	37½	-⅜
51742	Stelco A	$38⅞	38½	38⅞	
2250	Steep R	$5⅛	485	5⅛	
4065	Sulpetro B	$24½	24¼	24½	
210	Suncor pr	$26¾	26⅝	26⅝	-¼
536	Teck Cor A	$20½	20½	20½	-½
13123	Teck Cor B	$20⅛	20	20	
200	Teledyne	$10	10	10	
31682	Tex Can	$29	27¾	27¾	-1
3420	Thom N A	$18½	18⅛	18½	+½
13767	Tor Dm Bk	$32¼	32	32	
7300	Torstar B	$28¾	28⅝	28⅝	-⅜
1739	Traders A	$15	14¾	14¾	-⅛
19570	Trns Mt	$14½	14⅜	14⅜	+⅛
20300	Trinity Res	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+¼
4126	TrCan PL	$24⅞	24½	24⅝	-⅛
4820	Turbo Cl B	$26½	25½	25½	-⅜
20657	UGas A	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	
1325	Union Oil	$39	38½	39	+¼
600	Un Asbstos	$6¼	6¼	6¼	+¼
6500	U Keno	$45⅝	45¼	45⅝	+⅞
3800	U Siscoe	$20	20	20	
500	Un Carbid	$32½	31¼	32½	+1½
50	Van Der	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
2600	Versti Cor	$18	18	18	+¾
3050	Vestgron	$18¼	18	18	
1000	Weldwod	$24⅜	24½	24½	-⅛
4400	West Mine	$22¾	22¼	22½	-¼
6573	Weston	$27½	26¾	27	
13551	Wilirov	$11⅜	11	11¼	+⅛
1401	Woodwd A	$28	27⅞	28	+½
200	Yk Bear	$12½	12⅜	12½	

Total sales 6,885,253 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, August 14, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3479	Bnk Mont	$29¾	29½	29⅝	
1079	Con Cml	$13¼	12½	12½	-1
2050	Con Bath	$17½	17¼	17⅜	+⅛
30700	Dom TxtA	$15	14¾	15	+¼
3000	FCA Int	320	320	320	+5
600	Imasco	$28	28	28	-½
600	Mnt Trst	$21½	21½	21½	+½
14841	NatBk Cda	$14¼	13¾	14	-⅛
5550	Power Cp	$18⅝	18	18⅛	+¼
4220	Royal Bk	$54	53¾	54	+½
23068	Roy Trst Co	$16	15¾	15¾	

Total Sales 1,341,129 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

August 15, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	192	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	187
Asahi Glass	438	Mitsubi Chem.	240
Canon	654	Mitsubi Corp.	683
Dai Nip. Print	533	Mitsubi Elec	208
Fuji Bank	418	Mitsui Co.	393
Fuji Photo	651	Mitsukoshi	410
Hitachi	299	Nippon Elec.	439
Honda Motor	591	Nippon Steel	138
C. Itoh	410	Sharp	618
I.H.I.	153	Sony Corp	2,580
Japan Air L.	2,360	Sumitomo Bank	419
Kansai El. Pwr.	890	Sumitomo Chem.	135
Kao Soap	421	Sumitomo Metal	152
Kawasaki Steel	137	Taisho Marine	287
Kirin Brewery	409	Takeda	599
Komatsu	385	Teijin	141
Kubota	374	Tokyo Marine	645
Matsu El. Ind.	761	Toray	251
Matsu E. Wks	583	Toyota	793

New Index: 475.33; Previous: 474.38
Nikkei-DJ index: 6,806.81; Previous: 6,824.80

Canadian Indexes

August 15, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	399.85	401.55
Toronto	2,256.59	2,258.77

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials index.
Toronto: TSE 300 index.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 11 Saturday-Sunday, August 16-17, 1980 **

Economists See Inflation In U.S. Leveling Off at 10%

By Karen Arenson

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT) — Despite the prospect of higher food prices, many economists predict that the U.S. inflation rate will level off at about 10 percent annually this year and most of next year, in sharp contrast to the steep increases in the cost of living of recent years.

"We are going to see some improvement soon in the inflation rate," said William Freund, senior vice president and chief economist at the New York Stock Exchange.

Several factors are contributing to the respite from the inflationary spiral, economists said in interviews this week. That spiral hit an annual rate of 16.9 percent in this year's first quarter, and averaged 13.7 percent annually from April through June.

Principal among the deflationary factors are the recent halt in the rise in energy prices, due mostly to the oversupply of oil, the sharp decline in mortgage interest rates, and, as the economy starts to recover, gains in productivity that will result as production picks up faster than workers are added to the labor force.

The consumer price index, the most visible measure of inflation, is expected to show dramatic improvement from its June rate of 12.4 percent annually, as lower mortgage rates and automobile financing costs begin to work their way into the index. Even with food prices beginning to move upward, the economists interviewed look for the price index for July, due out next Friday, to rise by less than one-half of 1 percent, a significant decline from the 1 percent increase in June.

"We are fortunate right now that the flare-up in food prices will be overwhelmed by home and auto financing costs coming down," says Donald Ratajczak, director of the economic forecasting project at Georgia State University. He predicts that food price increases will rise at double digit rates for the next 12 months.

Mr. Ratajczak said that the August increase will be no more than one-half of a percent, same as July. Interest rates on home and automobile loans, which accounted for 0.4 percent of the June's increase in the price index, will probably pull down the July index by a similar amount, he said.

While the decline in the index will provide some welcome relief, economists warn that the sharp downward impact of home and auto financing costs might exaggerate the fall in inflation, much as the exceptional climb in mortgage rates earlier this year helped to exaggerate the inflationary bite.

Mortgage Impact

"I am concerned that we may be seeing the low right now, because of the impact of mortgages," said George Crosby, vice president and chief economist at the First City Bancorp of Texas.

But a sluggish economy, by Mr. Crosby's calculations, may still amount to lower yearly increases in the index for the next few years than Americans have seen for some time. He is predicting a 9.2 percent rise in the price index in 1981, and an 8.5 percent increase in 1982.

Gains in productivity, a key factor in moderating inflation, traditionally result when an economy is pulling out of a recession, the economists noted.

"Our best gains in productivity will come in the first 18 months of recovery, as output rises faster than labor input," said Mr. Freund, the New York Stock Exchange economist. He calls a productivity increase of 2 percent "not unrealistic."

Worrisome Signals

But for all these rosy prospects, there are worrisome signals on the horizon.

Mr. Ratajczak predicts that the closely-watched finished goods component of the index will rise by 1.4 percent in July, well above the 0.8 percent increase for June. Intermediate goods, he says, will rise by 1 percent. Crude goods, according to his calculations, will take the largest leap, with an increase of 6.6 percent, sending the overall index up by a hefty 1.9 percent.

A sizable portion of those increases are due to rising food prices — up by almost 10 percent in July, according to Mr. Ratajczak — resulting from the summer drought.

What alarms him more is that prices of so-called "sensitive" goods, such as scrap metals and iron ore, commodities that don't include significant labor costs, are beginning to move up again too. He sees this as evidence of inflationary pressures that have not abated during the recession.

"There will not be sufficient turnover of homes to turn consumer expenditures up significantly and to get the economy back on track again," predicts Alan Greenspan, who headed the Council of Economic Advisers under President Ford and who has recently been associated with presidential candidate Ronald Reagan. "If the economy does start to turn up," he said, "it will be aborted by an upturn in interest rates."

Oil Output Up in U.S. In Reversal

By Anthony Parisi

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT) — Oil production in the 48 contiguous states rose in July, compared with July, 1979, according to estimates released yesterday by the American Petroleum Institute.

The trade association's monthly figures marked the first such improvement in more than three years. Although the low July, 1979, output was something of an aberration, the comparison was the most convincing evidence to date that the burst of drilling stimulated by last year's decision to decontrol the price of crude oil has begun to check the decline in oil production in the "lower 48" states.

While total oil production is up this year because of increases from the North Slope of Alaska, an area that is not now affected by federal price controls, output elsewhere had been declining since 1971. Industry analysts say that unless the decline in the traditional fields — which still account for more than 80 percent of all the crude oil produced in the United States — is halted, or at least significantly slowed, the decline in total production will soon resume.

Few industry specialists still believe that the decline can be reversed, but many think it may be possible to slow it appreciably or even halt it temporarily.

With the data still accumulating, the industry has been reluctant to state categorically that production was on the upswing, especially since some outside analysts have already declared that this cannot be discerned. But in its monthly statistical report, the petroleum institute said, "It is evident that the start of decontrol in mid-1979 coincides with a progressive lessening of the decline trend."

"You have to be careful interpreting just a few months' data," Harry Bialek, an analyst with the institute, said. "But based on the figures available so far, it certainly looks like something statistically significant is going on."

The data, which are more up to date than those of the Department of Energy, show that for the first seven months of the year production of crude oil totaled slightly more than 8.7 million barrels a day, against just under 8.5 million barrels a day for the first seven months of 1979. However, the increase has been due entirely to expanded output from the North Slope wells, which are now averaging about 300,000 barrels a day more than last year and which were unaffected by President Carter's decision to decontrol crude oil. Elsewhere, production has declined.

Peak Year

From the peak year of 1970 through 1979, production outside the North Slope fields had dropped by an average of about 265,000 barrels a day, or around 3.2 percent a year. And in recent years, the drop-off seemed to be accelerating, averaging perhaps 300,000 barrels a day or more.

Then, in January, the decline started to moderate. That was when decontrol, which actually began last June, got under way in earnest.

"Everybody knew the rate of decontrol was going to pick up then, so they started drilling more in anticipation of it," said F.E. Ellis, a vice president with Conoco.

Japan's Economic Debate Focuses On Discount Rate

By Mike Tharp

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (NYT) — The Bank of Japan's official discount rate, widely viewed as a barometer of the government's economic plans, has become the centerpiece of a policy battle shaping up here.

The discount rate, the interest charged by the central bank on loans to commercial banks, now stands at a record-high 9 percent, reflecting the government's current tight-money policy.

As Japan's economy has slowed in recent months, business executives and some politicians have increasingly called for more stimulative measures, including a cut in the discount rate, to spur business expansion.

"We have begun to feel that the upward movement of our economy has weakened, and we want the government to think about conditions in the business cycle," said Hiroya Ichikawa, staff economist of Keidanren, the powerful federation of economic organizations that is the voice of big business in Japan.

During the first quarter, in which the gross national product soared at nearly an 8-percent annual rate, federation members were relatively confident. They have grown increasingly concerned, however, as industrial production slumped in May and June, bankruptcies increased almost monthly, consumer spending declined and government outlays for public works, used as an economic tonic, also decreased.

Premier Zenko Suzuki and two ministers he recently appointed also advocate a more aggressive economic stance. Rokusuke Tanaka of the Trade Ministry and Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, side with those who want to change priorities.

Unanimous Endorsement

Mr. Tanaka met leaders of 12 industries who unanimously endorsed stronger stimulative measures and a discount rate reduction.

"As the minister responsible for industry, he now judges it's time to take certain steps," said a senior trade ministry official. "The tight-money policy should be relaxed."

The present discount rate was imposed after a steady rise in wholesale and retail prices in Japan. After reaching ranges of more than 20 percent earlier this year, the rise in wholesale prices seems to have subsided somewhat. Still, economists estimate that the index will grow at a 15-to 16-percent annual rate during the current fiscal year.

Consumer prices have edged upward as well and are near an annual rate of increase of 8 percent. These troublesome trends were all too reminiscent of the runaway inflation that crippled the Japanese economy after the 1973-74 oil crisis.

Haruo Maekawa, governor of the Bank of Japan, views price instability as the common enemy of all policy-makers. He once described inflation as "a dictator we have to fight against before it rules us."

Thus it did not take much for the central bank and Finance Ministry to steadily raise the discount rate. The climb began in March, 1979, when the postwar low of 3.5 percent was increased to 4.25 percent. Since then the rate has risen in four successive steps.

Clearly, price stability remains the watchword for the men who monitor the money supply and control credit here. They are willing to slice the discount rate, probably late this month, but only in the range of 0.5 to 1 percentage point.

"We think it is a little bit early to think we are having an economic slowdown," said one senior central bank official. "We don't think this is the right time to make a basic policy change toward ... relaxing" monetary and fiscal restrictions.

A Finance Ministry official said, "Wholesale prices are going down, but we aren't sure whether consumer prices will go down."

If the discount rate is pared slightly, the impact will still be substantial.

For example, the Kawasaki Steel Corp., one of Japan's largest steel companies, currently has about $1.5 billion in short-term debt outstanding. Shinji Sakuwa, a manager in the company's finance section, estimates that if the discount rate were cut by 0.5 percent, Kawasaki would save $7.5 million a year.

Commercial banks, of course, would be most affected by a discount rate reduction. "Our costs will increase because we'll have to lower the interest rates on loans to our customers," said Tetsuo Yagi, senior economist at the Sumitomo Bank.

New Measures Due

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ) — Japan decided at a ministerial-level conference today that it will adopt a yet unspecified package of economic measures early next month to cope with the nation's stagnant economy.

At the meeting, Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, proposed early adoption of a new fiscal and monetary package to stimulate the economy, saying that corporate bankruptcies are increasing while steel production has fallen sharply.

Mr. Komoto also said that while the increase in wholesale prices has passed a peak, consumer prices are still rising.

NYSE Rises Despite News On Inflation

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (UPI) — After a fast start paced by institutional purchases, the New York Stock Market today leveled off, then rallied again despite some grim inflation news. Trading was heavy.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up about 5 points in the first hour, finished 4.09 points ahead to close at 966.72. It soared 13.40 points yesterday after falling 14.85 the previous two sessions.

Prices were higher in active trading on the American Exchange.

Analysts said the market was showing considerable resiliency in the face of some disturbing news from the inflation front.

The government said July wholesale prices soared 1.7 percent, or at a 20.4 percent annual rate, which exceeded the gloomiest predictions of Wall Street.

Advances led declines by about an 8-to-6 margin among the 1,891 issues traded.

NYSE volume amounted to 47.8 million shares, up slightly from the 47.7 million traded yesterday.

Brokers said early buying was a continuation of yesterday's late rally that had institutions flocking to make orders to avoid missing the spring-summer rally.

Prices also were being boosted by unlucky traders who sold borrowed shares earlier, in hope that the market would go down, and now have to replace them when it is moving higher.

Money Supply Figures

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's basic money supply, the M-1A, rose to a seasonally adjusted average of $381.5 billion in the week ending Aug. 6 from $373 billion the previous week.

The broader money supply, the M-1B, increased to an average of $403.1 billion in the week from $394.2 billion a week ago, the Fed reported.

The Fed said the gains were the largest one-week increases on record, greater than the previous high of May 7 when the M-1A rose $6.3 billion and the M-1B rose $6 billion dollars.

Tesoro Petroleum, which rose 2¼ points yesterday, was active. Brokers said there is speculation that the company will be taken over or liquidated in the future.

American Telephone & Telegraph made the active list with a block of 151,300 shares at 53¼.

Dominion Bridge: A Plan For Fivefold Rise in Sales

MONTREAL (NYT) — Dominion Bridge's recent agreement to purchase the Koehring Co. for $140 million was the first step in a 10-year plan that projects a fivefold increase in sales and profits to $5 billion and $270 million, respectively, by 1989.

The Koehring acquisition, approved by Koehring's directors last week, would increase Dominion's sales to about $1.5 billion this year, estimated Kenneth Barclay, Dominion chairman and chief executive.

Under the plan, AMCA International, a Dominion unit based in Hanover, N.H., and engaged in manufacturing, engineering and construction, would directly acquire Koehring, a diversified manufacturer of specialized equipment, including hydraulic cranes and excavators, that reported 1979 sales of $476.8 million.

A similar long-range plan was drawn up by Mr. Barclay 10 years ago when he was vice president of finance for Dominion, a diversified manufacturing, engineering and construction company. At the time, the company was earning $4.1 million on sales of about $145 million, but Mr. Barclay set a goal of $1 billion in sales and $50 million in profits by 1979. Last year, Dominion's results exceeded the target: The company reported sales of $961 million and profits of $54.5 million.

Detail and Accuracy

What sets Dominion apart from other companies attempting long-range strategic planning is the detail of its projections and its accuracy. The company, for instance, has precisely targeted nearly all of its major acquisitions several years in advance.

Earlier plans, like the current one, specified what kind of companies should be acquired, their size and when purchases should be completed. Mr. Barclay engineered 10 takeovers in fields as diverse as aerospace components and construction, and nine succeeded.

Apart from a setback last year, when the Warner & Swasey Co. successfully resisted an AMCA offer, "he didn't deviate from the plan one bit. It's amazing," said William Sumpton, an analyst with Loewen, Ondaatje & McCutcheon of Toronto.

'No Desire'

Dominion's current plan, an 87-page document written by Mr. Barclay and three other company executives, permits Dominion to acquire six companies by the end of 1989.

The fundamental assumption of the plan is that "we have no desire to be a conglomerate," Mr. Barclay said. So Dominion, which was founded in 1882 as a structural steel fabricator, will purchase only manufacturing, engineering and construction businesses that use steel as a raw material.

Developing the latest 10-year projection took Mr. Barclay and his associates 18 months and required about a dozen steps; their work was completed last December. The executives had developed economic scenarios for the decade, looked at Dominion's past performance and examined promising industries to enter and those they should abandon in order to achieve rapid growth. They worked out a schedule of acquisitions that left time to "digest move No. 1 before you got involved in move No. 2," Mr. Barclay said.

The program has buoyed the company's stock as well. In 1975, the shares, which are traded on the Toronto and Montreal stock exchanges, traded between $4.38 and $6.82 each; the stock closed at $18 in Toronto on Wednesday.

While Dominion has never used outside planning consultants, its process is "almost a textbook example of the way one should do acquisition planning," said Tino Puri, a partner at McKinsey & Co., a large consulting firm.

Unlike Dominion's approach, most corporate planning "tends to be projective," said Benjamin Tregoe, chairman and chief executive officer of Kepner-Tregoe Inc., a Princeton, N.J., consulting firm specializing in strategic planning.

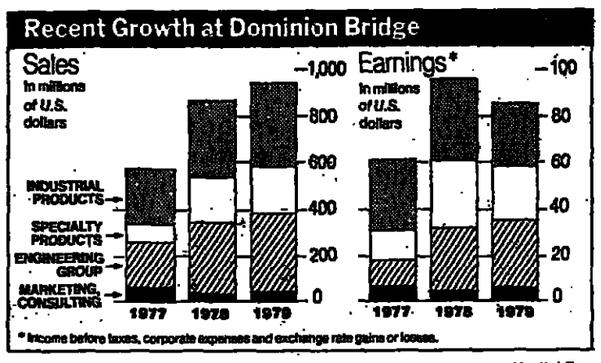
The advantage of the technique used by Mr. Barclay since he devised Dominion Bridge's diversification program in the late 1960s is that it begins with a clear idea of the company's strengths and then specifies how management will build on them. It appears to be a perfect example of effective strategic planning, Mr. Tregoe said.

Mr. Barclay, who is 54 years old and described by associates as a meticulous, serious, no-nonsense manager, has spent his entire professional career at Dominion. After graduating from McGill University in Montreal in 1949, he joined a subsidiary, Dominion Engineering, and began working his way up the executive ladder, through the financial side of the company. In 1964 he was made vice president of finance and became a director of the company in 1968.

Associates say that he convinced top management in 1969 that the company should undertake an aggressive acquisition program, and he headed that effort when it began in 1970. He moved to Hanover, N.H., to set up the AMCA subsidiary in 1972. He was named president and chief executive officer of the entire corporation in 1974, and remaining as chief executive officer, he added the duties of chairman in 1977.

Observers of the company suggest that Mr. Barclay's personal qualities also play an important part in Dominion's apparently effortless achievement of growth targets.

"Barclay has that innate horsesense to decide which companies to buy — to spot which assets are under-utilized," said Mr. Sumpton, of Lowen, Ondaatje & McCutcheon.



New York Times

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Hughes Aircraft International Service Co. has appointed John Largent vice president of its European operations. He will manage the Brussels office of the company and will be responsible for business with NATO.

* * *

Louis Deny has been named vice chairman and deputy chief executive officer of the Compagnie Francaise des Petroles. Mr. Deny has been executive vice president of the company since March, 1977. Pierre Capoulade and Armand Guilbaud have been named senior vice presidents. Mr. Capoulade is the head of Total Approvisionnement Raffinage Distribution Chimie at CFP. Mr. Guilbaud is the chairman and chief executive officer of the Compagnie Francaise de Raffinage.

John Largent

* * *

Sir Jasper Hollom, former deputy governor of the Bank of England, has appointed external director of BAT Industries Ltd. He remains on the Court of the Bank of England as a non-executive director.

Peter Georg Sulzer, head of sales for the diesel engines and marine equipment department of Sulzer Brothers Ltd., has been appointed to the corporate executive management.

Japanese Payments In Surplus for July

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (Reuters) — Japan's overall balance of payments produced a $320-million surplus in July, compared with a revised balanced account in June and a $1-billion deficit a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said in a preliminary report today.

The July current account deficit widened slightly to $960 million from a revised deficit of $929 million in June, and compared with a $939-million deficit a year earlier.

Food Drives Key Index In U.S. Up

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI) — Soaring food costs in the United States pushed the nation's wholesale prices up in July by the largest amount in nearly six years, the government said today.

The Labor Department said its index of producer prices for finished goods, those ready for retailers, rose 1.7 percent from June to July — a compound annual rate of 22.3 percent.

The index stood at 246.6 percent, meaning goods costing $100 at wholesale in 1967 now cost $246.60.

The July increase was the biggest since a 2-percent jump in November, 1974.

Most of the latest increase was caused by a 3.8-percent price rise in wholesale finished consumer foods, the department said.

Hot Weather

That in turn was in large part because of the effects of unusually hot, dry weather over much of the country. Poultry prices, for example, rose 23.5 percent during the month as millions of chickens were killed by the heat.

The jump in wholesale prices does not mean the overall consumer price index, which the government will announce for July at the end of next week, will rise sharply. Other factors, such as falling mortgage interest rates, could bring that index down.

In a separate report, the Federal Reserve Board said the nation's industrial production fell 1.6 percent in July, a somewhat slower decline than the last three months. Production fell 2.3 percent in April, 2.6 percent in May and 2.3 percent in June, according to revised figures.

The figures indicated a possible tapering off of the recession starting in July.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Japan

Pioneer Electronic

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	66,830.	53,640.
Profits	4,220.	4,110.

United States

Carnation

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	758.1	660.3
Profits	33.01	30.63
Per share	0.89	0.82
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,520.	1,330.
Profits	75.31	69.04
Per share	2.02	1.85

Hormel (Geo.A.)

3rd. Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	314.7	351.7
Profits	9.51	6.57
Per Share	0.99	0.69
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	949.2	1,050.
Profits	26.49	19.76
Per Share	2.76	2.06

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for August 15, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9390	4.6040	108.62 *	44.94 *	0.2256	—	6.8050 *	118.01 *	35.145 *
Frankfurt	1.7858	4.2400	—	41.24 *	2.113 x	92.12 *	6.264 *	108.73 *	32.33 *
London (h)	2.3825	—	42455	9.8000	2,006.00	4.6120	67.75	3.9955	13.200
New York	—	2.3735	0.5598	0.2418	0.1183 *	0.5148	0.0259	0.6068	0.1811
Zurich	1.6425	3.9030	92.0464 *	39.7676 *	0.1945	84.7762 *	5.7662 *	—	29.7553 *

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0347	Belgian fin. franc	28.825	0.2020	Hong Kong $	4.9500	N.Q.	Saudi Riyal	N.Q.
0.5617	Canadian $	1.1605	2.1180	Irish £	0.4721	0.0792	Schilling	12.6233
0.1812	Danish krone	5.5195	0.0187	Israeli £	53.37	0.4700	Singapore $	2.1288
0.0233	Drachma	42.90	N.Q.	Kuwaiti dinar	N.Q.	0.2401	Swedish krone	4.1650
N.Q.	Escudo	N.Q.	0.2062	Norw. krone	4.8480	N.Q.	U.A.E. dirham	N.Q.
0.2741	Fin. mark	3.6478	0.0138	Peseta	72.275	0.0844	Yen	225.33

£ Sterling: 1.1222 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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ALLIANCE INTL c/o Bk of Bermuda, Berm.
— (d) Alliance Intl.$Rsvs.(S1) .... 8.6pc□

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond .... SF 682.30
— (d) Conbar .... SF 688.00
— (d) Grobar .... SF 739.00
— (d) Stockbar .... SF 880.00

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern
— (d) CSF Fund .... SF 17.79
— (d) Crossbow Fund .... SF 4.59
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. .... $ 12.29

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
— (w) Universal Dollar Trust .... $ 101.8c
— (w) High Interest Sterling £87.5pxd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund .... $ 22.98
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. .... $ 12.95
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. .... $ 29.87

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses .... SF 302.00
— (d) Canasec .... SF 620.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds .... SF 61.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l .... SF 68.25
— (d) Energie-Valor .... SF 115.50
— (d) Ussec .... SF 532.00
— (d) Europa-Valor .... SF 114.25

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— (w) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $73.10
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd .... $ 23.98
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund .... $ 36.77
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund .... $ 75.80
— (w) Fidelity World Fd .... $ 21.81

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. .... $ 46.42
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund .... HK$ 15.19
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund .... $ 12.77
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund .... $ 10.77
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund .... $ 14.46
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund .... $ 10.56
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund .... $ 16.56

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund .... $ 1.688
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia .... $ 33.74

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth .... SF 548.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income .... SF 297.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd .... $ 10.25

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
— (r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. .... $ 50.69

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est .... SF 1,524.50
— (r) Securswiss .... SF 1,323.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor .... SF 372.50
— (d) Intervalor .... SF 54.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio .... SF 375.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser .... SF 235.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select .... SF 64.75
— (d) Universal Fund .... SF 75.45

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh .... SF 25.25
— (d) Bond Invest .... SF 57.75
— (d) Convert-Invest .... SF 62.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh .... SF 142.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh .... SF 101.75
— (d) Globinvest .... SF 57.25
— (d) Pacific Invest .... SF 83.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest .... SF 414.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh .... SF 361.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est .... SF 205.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta .... DM 37.48
— (d) Unifonds .... DM 17.28
— (d) Unirak .... DM 48.39

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund .... $ 12.26
(r) Arab Finance I.F. .... $ 998.15
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) .... $ 8.49
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. .... SF 119.25
(w) CAMIT .... $ 10.34
(w) Capital Gains Inv. .... $ 18.17
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund .... $ 316.81
(w) Citadel Fund .... $ 2.45
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. .... $ 1,115.08
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs .... $ 7.16
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs .... $ 15.46
(w) D.G.C. .... $ 52.19
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l .... $ 22.44
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent .... $ 27.37
(d) Europe Obligations .... LF 1,210.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. .... $ 36.60*
(w) First Eagle Fund .... $ 7,451.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. .... $ 229.69
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr .... SF 159.25
(w) Formula Selection Fd .... SF 64.37
(d) Fonditalia .... $ 19.16
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins .... DM 40.45
(d) Global Int'l Fund .... DM 6.10
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV .... $ 516.63
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A .... $ 121.71
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B .... $ 131.66
(d) Interfund S.A. .... $ 12.91
(w) Intermarket Fund .... $ 178.77
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) .... $ 22.22
(r) Int'l Securities Fund .... $ 8.42
(d) Investa DWS .... DM 35.30
(r) Invest Atlantiques .... $ 61.82
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. .... $ 11.34
(w) Japan Selection Fund .... $ 90.70
(w) Japan Pacific Fund .... $ 46.19div
(d) KB Income Fund .... LF 1,425.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F .... $ 15.25
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF .... $ 13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F .... $ 32.46
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold .... $ 86.60
(w) Luxfund .... $ 37.12
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund .... $ 14.28
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund .... $ .64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund .... $ 1.72
(w) Nippon Fund .... $ 16.55
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund .... $ 5.47*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd .... $ 4.52*
(w) N.A.M.F. .... $ 97.27
(w) Pretoria Financial .... $ 1.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund .... $ 40.12
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. .... $ 1,390.54
+(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund .... $ 10.58
(d) Renta Fund .... $ 58.46
(d) Rentinvest .... LF 781.00
(d) Safe Fund .... $ 4.30
(d) Safe Trust Fund .... $ 11.15
(w) Samurai Portfolio .... SF 59.00
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) .... $ 18.62
(w) SMH Special Fund .... DM 95.40
(w) Talent Global Fund .... $ 15.46
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) .... $ 59.60
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. .... $ 81.82
(w) Transpacific Fund .... $ 34.97
(d) UNICO Fund .... DM 57.50
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund .... $ 3.65
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd .... $ 106.25
(w) Western Growth Fund .... $ 7.94
(m) Winchester Overseas .... $ 9.35
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd .... $ 464.73
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd .... $ 19.82
(w) Worldwide Securities .... $ 100.35
(w) Worldwide Special .... $ 2,540.52

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; ● — ● - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon. □ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

Trench Coat Under U.S. Attack

By William Borders

LONDON, Aug. 14 (NYT) — The British trench coat — much beloved over the years by spies, foreign correspondents, and private detectives — has fallen under the unfriendly scrutiny of the United States Customs Service.

Burberrys, the original maker of this military-style raincoat, is fighting back vigorously in a legal battle that could affect millions of dollars worth of American imports of raincoats, safari suits and Western-style cowboy shirts from Britain and other countries.

The trench coat dispute centers on the epaulets — the shoulder flaps that help give the garment its military flair. If the epaulets and other doodads attached to the coat are mere ornamentation, the Customs Service says, then the coat might be reclassified as an "ornamented garment," making it subject to a considerably higher duty than is now paid on it.

Burberrys and the other manufacturers that would be affected concede that few trench coat owners nowadays tuck binocular straps under the epaulets or hang hand grenades from the brass rings on the belt as the original owners did in World War I, when the coat became popular. But they maintain that these features are the essence of the garment's traditional appeal, not just ornamentation.

"A trench coat wouldn't be a trench coat without its epaulets, so it seems very unfair to charge a great deal more duty just because of them," said Stanley Peacock, the managing director of Burberrys. "When we first heard of the proposed change in the American rules, we even talked about removing the epaulets. But then, we thought, what about our pocket flaps or the throat tabs, which are all elements of the style, really. We're quite distressed about the whole thing."

The U.S. duty on ornamented cotton garments is 35 percent, compared with 8 percent on garments that are not ornamented.

The Customs Service has not actually changed the classification, but in a formal notice published in Washington this week, as had been expected, it said it was considering a reclassification of all garments with military-style epaulets and other nonessential features such as simulated belts as well as the overlaid yokes that are characteristic of Western shirts. In a recent court decision, Highland jackets (which have silver braided epaulettes) were declared ornamented items.

According to industry sources in the United States, the changes that are being considered could affect not only the British trench coats made by Burberrys, Acquascutum and others but also so-called bush jackets and safari suits made in Yugoslavia and Italy and cowboy shirts made in Hong Kong, South Korea and Japan.

Trench coats made by Burberrys, which are sold at some 250 outlets in the United States, already retail for between $325 and $495, which is about the same as they cost in London.

Burberrys

Steel Output Off in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ) — Britain's steel production fell sharply in July, from both a month and a year earlier, because of a slump in demand.

Output in July averaged 281,200 metric tons per week, down 26.8 percent from June and down 27.8 percent from July, 1979. The data were released jointly by state-owned British Steel Corp. and the British Independent Steel Producers' Association.

During the first seven months this year, steel output has averaged 205,800 tons per week, or less than half the 417,000-ton weekly rate recorded in the same period of 1979.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, August 15, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	9 15/16	1-30	97¾	98⅛
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	16⅝	—	98	98¼
Allied Irish 6⅝-84	19 5/16	9-29	100⅛	100⅜
Allied Irish 5¼-87	10 7/16	1-2	98¼	98¾
Amex Fin 1982	16⅝	10-22	100⅜	101⅛
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	99⅛	99⅜
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	10 5/16	2-2	97	97¾
Barclays O'seas 5-90	9⅝	12-15	97⅛	97⅜
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	9⅞	1-23	99⅛	99⅞
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	19	9-24	98⅞	99⅛
Bco do Brazil 6¼-82	15 1/16	8-15	99¼	99¾
Bco de Mexico 6¼-87	11 13/16	11-14	98	98½
Bco Pinto 6¾-85	11 7/16	11-17	97⅝	98⅛
Bco Costa Rica 6½-85	10½	12-11	94⅝	95¼
Bk Paribas 7¼-80	9⅞	12-11	99	99¼
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	100⅛	100⅜
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	11 13/16	8-21	97⅜	98⅛
Bk Tokyo 8-88	11	11-24	99⅞	100⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¾-81	16 15/16	10-22	100⅜	101⅛
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	11 7/16	11-17	99¾	100¼
Bk Tokyo Hdg 1987	9⅝	1-23	97½	98
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	9¼	10-27	96⅞	97¾
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	17 11/16	10-28	99⅛	99⅜
Buenos Aires 7¾-86	10⅝	12-5	97⅞	98⅛
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	100	100½
BFCE 6¼-83	16 3/16	10-29	101⅛	101⅜
BFCE 6⅝-84	16⅝	8-26	99⅝	100⅛
BNP 7½-81	19⅝	9-18	100⅝	100⅞
BNP 7-83	17⅝	9-1	99¾	100¼
BNP 5¾-83	9 11/16	1-21	99⅜	99⅞
BNP 1982/84	16 1/16	8-21	99⅞	100¼
BNP 5½-91	16 5/16	8-22	97⅜	97⅞
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	9¾	12-29	97	97¾
BUE 5¼-89	9 7/16	9-20	96⅝	97¼
Bk Worms 5¾-85	9 3/16	12-17	98⅝	99⅛
Banco Union 7¾-83	19 13/16	10-1	99	99⅜
Bk Algerie 6⅝-84	15 5/16	8-9	97½	98⅛
Bk Dreyfus 6½-83	19 3/16	9-12	99⅜	100¼
BFG Fin. 5½-89/94	9⅝	1-12	97⅛	97⅜
Bergen Bank 6-89	10	11-28	97⅛	97⅜
Citicorp 1983	10 3/16	8-27	99⅛	99⅜
Citicorp 1984	9⅝	2-8	98⅛	98⅞
Citicorp 6-94	10⅛	9-10	98⅛	98⅝
Citicorp undtd	9 7/16	10-18	99	99½
Chase 5¼-93	9 13/16	1-30	96⅞	96⅝
CCCE 5¼-98	14 11/16	8-6	97⅛	97¾
Credit Agricole 6½-84	9 3/16	12-17	99⅝	99⅞
CCF 7-83	9 11/16	1-12	99⅛	100⅛
CCF 6½-83	9⅝	1-12	99⅜	99⅞
CCF 5¾-85	13 13/16	11-6	100⅛	100⅝
Creditanst 5¾-84	11 13/16	11-21	99⅝	100¼
Creditanst 5½-91/97	9 7/16	9-16	97⅛	97⅝
Credit Lyon 6¼-82	14⅝	8-12	99⅞	100⅜
Credit Lyon 6-83	9½	12-1	97⅛	97¾
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	9½	12-1	97¼	97¾
DG Bank 6¼-82	9 3/16	12-17	99⅛	99⅝
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	98⅞	99⅜
GZB 7½-81	10 3/16	1-30	99⅛	99⅝
GZB 6-83	19 13/16	10-9	100⅛	100⅜
GZB 5½-89	9 13/16	11-3	97⅞	98⅛
Hydrocarb 7½-82	10⅝	12-24	99⅜	100¼
IBJ 6-82	15 1/16	8-15	99⅝	100⅛
IBJ 6½-82	14⅝	11-1	100⅛	100⅜
IBJ 5½-85	10 11/16	12-3	99⅛	99⅝
IBJ 5¼-87	18⅜	10-15	99½	100
Indo-Suez 5½-85	9¾	1-26	98¼	99¼
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	9⅝	1-12	98¼	98¾
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-20	100½	101
KOP 6½-83	9⅞	1-23	99⅛	99⅝
LTCB 6¼-81	9½	15-12	99¾	99⅞
LTCB 6⅛-82	9¾	1-27	99½	100
LTCB 6-83	15 1/16	8-15	99¾	100¼
LTCB 5¼-85	11½	11-10	99½	100
LTCB 5¼-86	9⅝	12-15	98⅛	98⅝
LTCB 5½-89	10⅛	12-9	98¼	98⅝
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	18 1/16	11-28	99⅞	100⅜
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	9⅞	8-29	97⅛	97⅝
Midland Bank 8-82	11 7/16	11-17	100¼	100¾
Midland Bank 7½-83	16⅛	8-21	100¼	100¾
Midland Intl 6-87	11⅞	11-21	99⅝	99⅞
Midland Intl 5-89	9½	12-22	97¾	98¼
Midland Intl 5¼-92	10⅝	12-5	97⅝	98⅛
Midland Intl 5½-93	9⅞	1-23	96⅝	97⅜
Natl Westmin 5½-90	9¾	12-23	97⅛	97⅝
Natl Westmin 5¼-94	18⅝	10-14	99	99½
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	9⅞	12-24	98⅞	99⅜
Nippon Credit 6½-86	9 9/16	1-14	97⅜	97⅞
Pop. Espanol 7¼-81	10¼	11-28	99¼	99¾
Bk Scotland 7¼-83	11⅝	11-10	100⅝	101⅛
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	9 5/16	10-14	98⅛	98⅝
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	10⅝	11-28	99¾	100¼
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	14⅝	8-13	97⅞	98⅜
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	17¼	9-8	98⅞	99⅜
State Bk India 6¼-87	10 1/16	11-28	96¾	97¼
Svenska Handels 5-87	10	1-15	98¼	98¾
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	100⅛	100⅝
Trade Develop 6-86	16⅛	8-21	96¾	97¼
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	9¾	12-23	96	97
UBAF 6¼-82	19 9/16	9-26	100⅛	100⅝
UBAF 7¼-82	18⅛	12-9	99⅝	100⅛
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	100¾	101¼
United O'seas 7-81	10 1/16	11-28	99⅝	100⅛
United O'seas 6-83	12⅝	10-11	100	100½
United O'seas 6-89	10	9-30	97⅛	97⅝
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	9¾	12-23	99⅛	99⅝
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	98¾	99¼
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	17 1/16	8-28	99⅞	100⅜
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	18⅛	9-15	98¼	98¾

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Enpetrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	100	100¾
General Cable 7½-80	20¼	9-30	N.Q.	101¼
IC Industries 1991	10⅛	1-15	95½	96½
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	10⅞	1-7	100⅞	101⅜
Thailand 7-84	18⅞	9-17	98¾	99⅜
Philippines 6½-86	17¾	10-20	96¼	96¾
Sumi Heavy 5¾-83	18⅞	9-16	100	100½
Sweden 9lock-91	9 9/16	10-20	96	96¾
Sofiel 8-83	20 3/16	10-8	100⅞	101⅜
Sofiel 8-84	10⅝	12-8	99¾	100¼
SNCF 6¼-85/97	14 11/16	8-4	99¼	99¾
Texas Airlines 7-86	9⅞	10-13	92¼	93¼
TVO 9lock-91	10⅝	28-11	95¼	95¾
IHI 5¾-85	15 5/16	10-27	99⅝	100⅛
Offshore Min. 1986	9 11/16	1-21	98½	99
Pemex 7-84	9 11/16	1-26	98¾	99¼
C.Itoh 5¼-87	19 7/16	9-18	99	99½

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

Market Closed

All financial markets were closed Friday in Austria, Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, and Spain for Assumption Day.

European Gold Markets

August 15, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	626.00	624.50	—1.50
Zurich	625.50	624.50	—2.00

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London, opening and closing prices for Zurich. U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	29 Aug. 80	28 Aug. 80	26 Feb. 81
630	5.00- 8.00	41.00-45.00	—.—
650	2.00- 4.00	35.00-39.00	—.—
670	1.00 2.00	27.00-31.00	53.00-58.00
690	0.50- 1.00	20.00-24.00	45.00-50.00
710	0.25- 0.50	16.00-20.00	38.00-43.00

Gold bullion 619.00-621.00

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Electronic Toys Brighten Market Of U.S. Makers

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ) — Electronic games, which now account for a tenth or more of all toy sales, are becoming more intelligent, brightening the U.S. toy industry's outlook. Sales of smart games, which incorporate small computers called microprocessors, are expected to reach $1 billion this year, up from $40 million in 1976, their first year.

But the pace is unlikely to hold, especially in a recession. "Some of the novelty is wearing off," says Harry Wells, a securities analyst at Adams, Harkness & Hill in Boston. Martin Cosgrove, an analyst who follows Mattel for Bateman, Eichler, Hill, Richard in Los Angeles, expects the saturation level to be reached soon for the hand-held electronic games in which mattel specializes. "It may start to show up this Christmas," he says.

But further in the future, there are favorable signs in recent computer programming and design advances. "The promise is almost too great to imagine right now," says Philip Orbanes, vice president for product development at Parker Bros., a General Mills subsidiary.

Thatcher Adjusts Course, But Avoids Real U-Turns

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ) — For more than a year now, Margaret Thatcher's critics have been watching intently for any signs of a U-turn.

But the first 15 months of her Conservative party administration more accurately resembles a series of curves. Mrs. Thatcher has changed direction on some specific programs when economic or political circumstances dictated, but she has not abandoned any key goals.

This is surprising because Britain's economic situation, partly as a result of Tory policies, has raised protests from businessmen over high interest rates and the strong pound, from housewives over soaring prices and from workers over rising unemployment. But even drops in her poll ratings have not caused Mrs. Thatcher to alter her course much.

One key example is in use of money supply as the main weapon against inflation. The Tories say that when they entered office, expansionist pre-election spending programs devised by the former Labor party government had swelled the money supply and touched off fresh inflation. The Tories accordingly pushed interest rates to record levels: 17 percent for the central bank's minimum lending rate to its client banks and more than 20 percent for some consumer loans.

But even while the Conservatives were trying to squeeze inflation this way, other treasured Tory programs — such as switching from direct income taxes to indirect sales taxes and keeping Britain's North Sea oil price in line with world oil prices — were helping to fuel inflation. The combination of high interest rates and near-record 21.9 percent inflation forced many companies to borrow more money than normal just to stay in business.

This, in turn, helped feed the money supply again. The broadly based money-supply measurement rose 5 percentage points in July alone — well beyond the target range of 7 to 11 percent annual growth. As a result, Mrs. Thatcher has been able to manage only a one-point cut in the lending rate, to 16 percent, and other reductions have been delayed, probably until the fall.

Further cuts in the income tax have also been delayed, but the Tories claim that they have not been abandoned. Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe says he wants to get the basic income tax rate down to 25 percent from the present 30 percent — already down from 33 percent when the Tories came into office. The Tories will probably keep the indirect, national sales tax at 15 percent — 8 percent under Labor — despite its contribution to inflation.

Mrs. Thatcher will use these relatively better figures to try to persuade labor unions and employers to moderate wage increases. Britain has had some sort of incomes policy under both Conservative and Labor party governments for more than a decade. But Mrs. Thatcher says her government will stay out of wage setting, declaring that people can obtain higher pay only if they earn them through better productivity.

Even here, there is room for some change. Government ministers indicate privately that they would like to see wages for public employees rise no more than 10 percent or 12 percent this year. They decline to give figures as guidelines, as former Labor Prime Minister James Callaghan did, but they will try to massage each public-sector settlement to within that range.

So, too, with fighting unemployment — now at 6.6 percent of the work force, or 1.6 million people. The Tories vow that they will not prop up dying nationalized industries like steel or shipbuilding or invest in costly job-creation programs.

But Mrs. Thatcher has managed to find extra money for the beleaguered British Steel Corp., which is trying to lay off more than 50,000 employees, and has funded a $59 million computer-chip plant begun in Labor's tenure. She has also backed off, for the present, from returning the state-owned shipbuilding concern to private hands.

In a recent interview in London's Sunday Times, Mrs. Thatcher expressed surprise when her interviewer said he was struck by how many times she had changed her mind on important issues. "I'm always prepared to listen," she replied, "to look at all the facts and try and reassess on the basis of things as they are now."

British Retail Index Drops Record 4.1%

LONDON, Aug. 15 (UPI) — Britain's annual price inflation rate plunged a record 4.1 percent in July to 16.9 percent, the biggest one-month fall in more than three decades, the government's long-established retail price index showed today.

But a newer government yardstick, the tax and price index, which includes taxes, showed the inflation rate rose 1.1 percent over June, from 17.4 to 18.5 percent.

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هكذا من الأصل

Hot Orioles Narrow Yankees' Lead

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15 (UPI) — Gary Roenicke hit a two-run homer in the sixth in support of Steve Stone's 19th victory last night to enable the streaking Orioles to open a five-game series with a 6-1 victory over the Yankees.

Baltimore, which has won 18 of its last 22 games and four straight over the Yankees, thus narrowed New York's lead in the American League East to 2½ games.

Stone, 19-4, allowed just two hits, including Reggie Jackson's 32d homer of the season in the second inning. The other was a fifth-inning single by Bucky Dent.

The Orioles took a 2-0 lead in the first inning when Al Bumbry walked and scored on Rich Dauer's double to right. Benny Ayala singled in Dauer. Roenicke's sixth homer, a line drive over the left-field fence, came with Ayala on board in a one-out single in the sixth. In the seventh, Dauer and Ken Singleton hit back-to-back home runs off Tom Davis, who had relieved starter Tom Underwood, 9-9, in the sixth.

Angels 2, Mariners 1

In Seattle, Bobby Clark's eighth-inning single scored Bobby Grich with the winning run as California edged Seattle 2-1. Starter Rick Honeycutt (8-13) lost for the 13th time in his last 15 decisions.

A's 2, Twins 1

In Bloomington, Minn., Dave Revering's 13th home run — a two-out, pinch-hit shot in the 11th inning — gave Mike Norris and Oakland a 2-1 victory over Minnesota.

Brewers 4, Blue Jays 2

In Milwaukee, Cecil Cooper got four hits and drove in two runs as Moose Haas and Milwaukee defeated Toronto 4-2, despite two homers by John Mayberry.

Red Sox 3, Tigers 1

In Detroit, Tony Perez hit a three-run homer in the first inning to lift Boston and Steve Renko to a 3-1 victory over Detroit.

Indians 7, Rangers 2

In Cleveland, Len Barker scattered 10 hits in 8⅓ innings and George Orta hit a double and two singles to lead Cleveland to a 7-2 victory over Texas.

Astros 2, Padres 1

In San Diego, Nolan Ryan pitched a three-hitter and Jeff Leonard drove in both Houston runs with a single and a sacrifice fly as Houston broke a three-game losing streak with a 2-1 victory over San Diego. César Cedeno set up the winning run when he led off the Houston ninth with a single off San Diego starter John Curtis (4-8), stole second, went to third on a grounder and came home on Leonard's fly to right field.

Cardinals 10, Cubs 9

In St. Louis, George Hendrick singled home Tony Scott from second base with one out in the bottom of the 10th inning and St. Louis edged Chicago 10-9.

Phillies 8, Mets 1

In New York, Mike Schmidt homered and drove in four runs and Nino Espinosa pitched his first complete game of the season, a five-hitter, as Philadelphia beat New York 8-1. Schmidt collected four hits. His 31st homer led off the ninth inning against Ed Glynn, the third New York pitcher. Earlier, Schmidt hit a bases-loaded single and an RBI double.

Giants 5, Braves 1

In San Francisco, Jack Clark's grand-slam home run, the third of his career, in the third inning led San Francisco to its fourth straight victory, 5-1, over Atlanta.

How to Take a Profit in Losses

By Tom Redburn

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (LAT) — Chicago White Sox fans know what it's like to lose — the club hasn't won a pennant since 1959. Now they may get an unusual chance to cash in on all that losing.

Merrill Lynch & Co., the brokerage house, is trying to put together a tax shelter deal that could give hundreds of investors in the Chicago area a chance to buy the team. Under the proposal as disclosed Wednesday, Merrill Lynch would form a syndicate to sell limited partnerships in the baseball franchise.

While such syndicated tax shelter deals are commonplace in real estate, oil-drilling and cattle-breeding ventures, the approach has never been used to acquire a professional sports club, according to Merrill Lynch. A few teams have been publicly owned, but professional sports clubs generally have been considered the exclusive playthings of millionaires.

"We put together these kinds of syndications every day," said Don Walsh, a Merrill Lynch vice president in Chicago. "The only thing that makes this one special is that it involves the White Sox."

Walsh and another Merrill Lynch vice president, Eli Okman, met Monday night with White Sox president Bill Veeck, who has had the team up for sale for several months.

While some White Sox fans may be savoring the opportunity to own a share of the team, there are obstacles to surmount before the Merrill Lynch proposal can materialize. Veeck has set Sunday as the deadline for bids on the team, but Merrill Lynch's investment banking department says it needs about two weeks to prepare a definitive offer. It has received copies of White Sox financial records. Veeck has not indicated whether he might extend the deadline.

Tax Benefits

Other groups have already submitted bids, one of them reportedly for more than $14 million. The Madison Square Garden Corp., owned by Gulf & Western Industries, is contemplating an offer.

If Merrill Lynch did succeed, there would be several financial advantages to the limited partners, who might be permitted a piece of the action for as little as $5,000 each. Investors would realize tax benefits because they would be able to deduct from their income tax the amounts representing "depreciation" on such things as the team's facilities and its players. At the same time, they could reap capital gains as the franchise increases in value, which would pay off if the team were sold in the future.

The tax benefit arises because baseball players, like apartment houses and oil wells, are presumed to depreciate in value each year as they get older. The Internal Revenue Service allows owners of such declining assets to treat the depreciation as a loss, which they can write off against their other earnings.

The present owners of the White Sox, who bought the team in late 1975, have not been able to take advantage of such tax benefits because they elected to use a five-year, $5.5-million tax loss carry-forward instead when they acquired the franchise. The benefit of that decision, which allowed Veeck's group to charge off earlier losses against current profits, expires on Nov. 30.

In retrospect, the decision to use that tax loss was a big mistake. Three weeks after Veeck and his investors bought the White Sox, Andy Messersmith, then with the Los Angeles Dodgers, was declared a free agent. The case ended baseball's 100-year-old reserve clause and sent player salaries soaring.

Team owners who utilized the depreciation tax shelter could pay much larger salaries because they could write off the pay boost as a business expense against their profits. But the White Sox, who had no profits to report because of their previous losses, couldn't take advantage of that.

As a result, Veeck told the Merrill Lynch representatives, the White Sox were forced to compete with teams that could offer salaries costing them "50-cent dollars" while the White Sox had to pay with "100-cent dollars."

Veeck, as a precondition of any sale, has insisted that the team must remain in Chicago. The brokerage is likely to offer limited partnerships only to Illinois residents or Chicagoans — an arrangement, Walsh said, that would ensure that the team stays where it is.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	64	50	.561	—
Montreal	64	50	.561	—
Philadelphia	58	53	.523	4½
New York	56	58	.491	8
St. Louis	51	61	.455	12
Chicago	46	67	.407	17½
West				
Cincinnati	62	53	.539	—
Los Angeles	61	53	.535	½
Houston	61	53	.535	½
San Francisco	57	58	.496	5
Atlanta	53	61	.465	8½
San Diego	50	66	.431	12½

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	69	44	.611	—
Baltimore	66	46	.589	2½
Detroit	59	51	.536	8½
Milwaukee	61	54	.530	9
Cleveland	58	52	.527	9½
Boston	59	54	.522	10
Toronto	48	65	.425	21
West				
Kansas City	72	42	.632	—
Oakland	60	56	.517	13
Texas	53	59	.473	18
Minnesota	49	65	.430	23
Chicago	48	64	.429	23
California	47	65	.420	24
Seattle	41	73	.360	31

Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Toronto 010 000 001—2 9 1
Milwaukee 102 000 10x—4 10 0
Stieb, Schrom (8) and Whitt; Haas and B.Martinez. W—Haas, 14-9. L—Stieb, 10-9. HR—Toronto, Mayberry 2 (28).

Oakland 000 000 010 01—2 7 1
Minnesota 000 000 001 00—1 6 1
M.Norris and Essian; D.Jackson, Corbett (11) and Butera. W—M.Norris, 14-7. L—Corbett, 8-4. HR—Oakland, Revering (13).

New York 010 000 000—1 2 0
Baltimore 200 002 20x—6 9 0
T.Underwood, R.Davis (6) and Cerone; Stone and Dempsey. W—Stone, 19-4. L—T.Underwood, 9-9. HRs—New York, Re.Jackson (32). Baltimore, Roenicke (6), Dauer (1), Singleton (15).

Texas 000 011 000—2 10 0
Cleveland 001 121 11x—7 16 0
Figueroa, Lyle (5), J.Johnson (7) and Sundberg; Barker, Monge (9) and Hassey. W—Barker, 13-8. L—Figueroa, 3-6.

Boston 300 000 000—3 7 1
Detroit 100 000 000—1 5 1
Renko, Burgmeier (7), B.Stanley (9) and Fisk; Schatzeder, Rozema (9) and Parrish. W—Renko, 7-5. L—Schatzeder, 6-9. HRs—Boston, Perez (20). Detroit, Kemp (12).

California 100 000 010—2 9 0
Seattle 100 000 000—1 6 1
A.Martinez, Aase (9) and Whitmer; Honeycutt, D.Roberts (8) and L.Cox. W—A.Martinez, 3-4. L—Honeycutt, 8-13. HR—California, Lansford (14).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston 000 100 001—2 6 1
San Diego 010 000 000—1 3 0
Ryan and Pujols; Curtis and Fahey. W—Ryan, 7-8. L—Curtis, 4-8.

Atlanta 010 000 000—1 9 0
San Francisco 004 000 10x—5 6 1
McWilliams, Garber (5), Bradford (7), Hrabosky (8) and Nahorodny, Benedict (8); Hargesheimer, Minton (7) and Littlefield. W—Hargesheimer, 3-2. L—McWilliams, 8-9. HRs—Atlanta, Horner (24). San Francisco, Clark (22).

Philadelphia 002 110 211—8 14 1
New York 000 000 100—1 5 1
Espinosa and Boone; Zachry, Miller (6), Glynn (9) and Trevino, Benton (9). W—Espinosa, 3-3. L—Zachry, 6-6. HRs—Philadelphia, Boone (9), Schmidt (31). New York, Washington (7).

Chicago 001 013 040 0— 9 11 3
St. Louis 000 232 208 1—10 13 1
Lamp, Caplia (5), W.Hernandez (5), Tidrow (7), Riley (9), Caudill (10) and Blackwell; Vuckovich, Littlefield (8), Kaat (8) and Simmons. W—Kaat, 5-5. L—Riley, 0-3. HRs—Chicago, Tyson (3), Kingman (11), Buckner (7).

Fastnet Rules Tightened

London, Aug. 15 (Reuters) — Britain's Royal Ocean Racing Club today announced tighter rules for future Fastnet yacht races, after the deaths of 15 crewmen last year. An official said qualification rules had been tightened for the two-yearly race, and all yachts would be required to carry VHF radio sets.

United Press International

BEFORE A DROPPED SET — Bjorn Borg, right, and wife Mariana listening to Borg's coach, Lennart Bergelin, in Toronto before the Swedish star's match Thursday with Peter Rennert in the $325,000 Canadian Open. Rennert, a first-year pro, took a set as Borg advanced to the quarterfinals, 7-6, 4-6, 6-3. The second seed, John McEnroe, had withdrawn on Wednesday with ankle problems. Thursday the top-seeded woman, Martina Navratilova, dropped out with back trouble.

60 Break Par at Hospitable Westchester

Burns, Graham, Valentine Lead Classic With 65s

By John S. Radosta

HARRISON, N.Y., Aug 15 (NYT) — George Burns, an emotional golf professional who reported that he had been playing lately with a "very cluttered mind," David Graham, the 1976 winner here, and a little-known struggling pro named Tommy Valentine pounced on a vulnerably soft golf course yesterday to score 65s and share the lead in the opening round of the Manufacturers Hanover Westchester Classic.

Burns played an up-and-down round that included a double bogey, two bogeys and 10 birdies, seven of them in sequence. Four and a half hours later, Graham, playing in this tournament for the 11th time, turned in a rock-steady round of seven birdies and one bogey. Valentine, who once lost his PGA Tour card for inadequate performance, played the steadiest round, six birdies and no bogeys, with some of his best putting this season.

Burns, who had missed the cut in his last two tournaments, said he expected the worst and was "really surprised to be here with such a low number."

Moist and Soft

Their scores were six under par for the west course of the Westchester Country Club. Recent rains have left it moist and soft, with the result that greens were holding most approach shots. Furthermore, there was no wind.

Sixty players in the field of 156 broke the par of 71, and another 17 posted 71s.

Mike Reid, a fourth-year pro recovering from a patch of staleness, stood alone one stroke behind the leaders at 66. The next brackets were loaded with large numbers of players, a circumstance that Graham saluted as "good for a tour event."

Tom Watson, who won his third British Open last month, was in the group tied at 68. Jack Renner, last year's winner, shot 75 and appeared to be out of contention.

Burns' seven consecutive birdies — from the fourth hole through the 10th — was the longest such stretch since John Mahaffey's in the Bob Hope Desert Classic in January. The string was one shy of the PGA Tour record set by Bob Goalby in 1961 and tied by George Archer in 1976.

Burns, winner of the Bing Crosby National Pro-Am in January, has been pessimistic lately. The bogeys he shot at the second and third holes, both resulting from missed greens, were almost expected.

Once the stretch of birdies was under way, Burns could scarcely believe what was happening. "I kept waiting for the bad one to come along," he said. Sure enough it did, a double bogey on the 12th, a par 5 of 465 yards. Burns' second shot there hit a low limb of a tree, and his third came up short. After a pitch, he took two putts for 6. This is the hole that Burns had double-bogeyed in the final round of last year's Westchester.

Six of Burns' seven straight birdie putts were 10 feet or less. The only long one was a 20-footer at the par-5 fifth hole. Burns nearly holed out from the fairway on the seventh, where he hit a wedge within a few inches of the pin, and on No. 10, where he struck another wedge to one foot. Coming in, he birdied Nos. 14 and 15 with putts of 8 and 10 feet, and he scored his final bird on the par-5 18th, where he got home in 2 and down in 2.

Burns said his mind had recently been "very cluttered," the result of strenuous soul-searching about his game and his swing. When he won the Crosby, he jokingly said, "Score one for the funny swingers." Here, he spoke of having to fight "a negative attitude."

Learning to Win Comes Before the Big Money

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT) — Tom Watson is an amiable young man out of Kansas City who makes a living beating on a small, motionless ball with a stick. Makes a fortune, that is. He started swatting a ball across the parched meadows of Westchester Country Club yesterday, and if he does so successfully four times he will become the first golfer in human history to top half a million dollars in prize money in one year.

First prize in the $400,000 Westchester Classic is $72,000. Watson already has collected $393,725 plus $60,000 for winning the British Open, which the Professional Golfers Association doesn't count but the Chase Manhattan does. The Westchester would bring his 1980 earnings to $525,725 by Aug. 17.

This is the guy they used to say had the swing, the touch, the game and all the equipment save the one ingredient under his waistcoat. What's the difference between the player who won $2,185 in 1971 and the one who earned $462,636 in 1979?

"The difference," Tom said, "is 21 victories, the British Open and the Masters." Actually, he has won three British Opens and been second in another Masters.

"You have to learn to win," he said. "There are not many like Lanny Wadkins who can join the tour and start winning right away. You have to get the experience of it. You have to put yourself in a position to win. If you can do that, you'll get some of them."

It used to be that he could play without pressure because nothing was expected of him. If he got close, the general attitude was: "Pay no attention. If he does get within reach, he'll fold. This is a good golf player who doesn't win." In the U.S. Open of 1974, for example, he was a very good golf player but it was Hale Irwin who won. Watson wound up in a tie for fifth.

Now when he tees off he is one of the favorites. This is a burden — he had the biggest gallery in the tournament yesterday — but it is a lighter load than a reputation as a "choker."

Final Putt

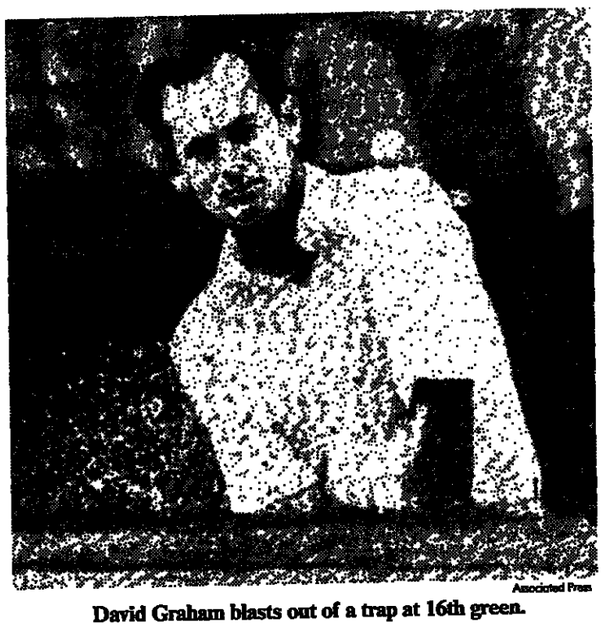
It was 1975 when everything turned over. That summer he found himself in a playoff with Jack Newton for the British Open, and now he was beginning to learn how to win. He beat Newton by a shot, 71-72. Two years later he led Jack Nicklaus home in the Masters and led him all the way home, not faltering in the stretch.

And in that same summer of 1977 he and Nicklaus hooked up at Turnberry in the British Open. In the first round they matched 68s. Next day each shot 70. For the last two rounds they were paired, the 28-year-old who had just begun to win and the man they were calling the greatest golfer of all time. On the third round, each came home with a 65. On the tournament's last green, Tom had a three-foot putt for a 65. Jack ran his putt down for a 66. Now Watson had to sink that putt, which kept growing longer. He did.

Since then there have been no doubts. Watson led the money winners in 1977 with $310,653, made it $362,429 the next year and $462,636 in 1979. Starting as a non-winner, he has won $2,065,158.

"I like Westchester," he said before setting out yesterday. "The fourth, 12th, 15th and 16th are holes you have to play well. If you do, you should have a chance for some birdies on the others."

He shot 68, all pars and birdies, although he had to save par on four holes after missing the green. He said his only bad shot was on the 15th, but he recovered with a 25-foot putt. The winner, he thought, would have to finish seven or 10 strokes under par.



Associated Press

David Graham blasts out of a trap at 16th green.

Lawyer Floats a Prospect Of Law on Sports Violence

BOSTON, Aug. 15 (AP) — Unless action is taken to limit violence, professional sports could follow other industries down the road to federal regulation, the attorney for paralyzed former football player Darryl Stingley warned yesterday.

"It is not inconceivable to see the appointment of a regulatory body to ensure that the leagues are putting in safety measures," Jack Sands said.

Last month, Rep. Ronald Mottl, D-Ohio, introduced in Congress a bill proposing maximum penalties of one year in prison and a $5,000 fine for pro athletes who use excessive physical force that causes a risk of significant injury. Sands said Rep. Mottl has asked to discuss the issue with him.

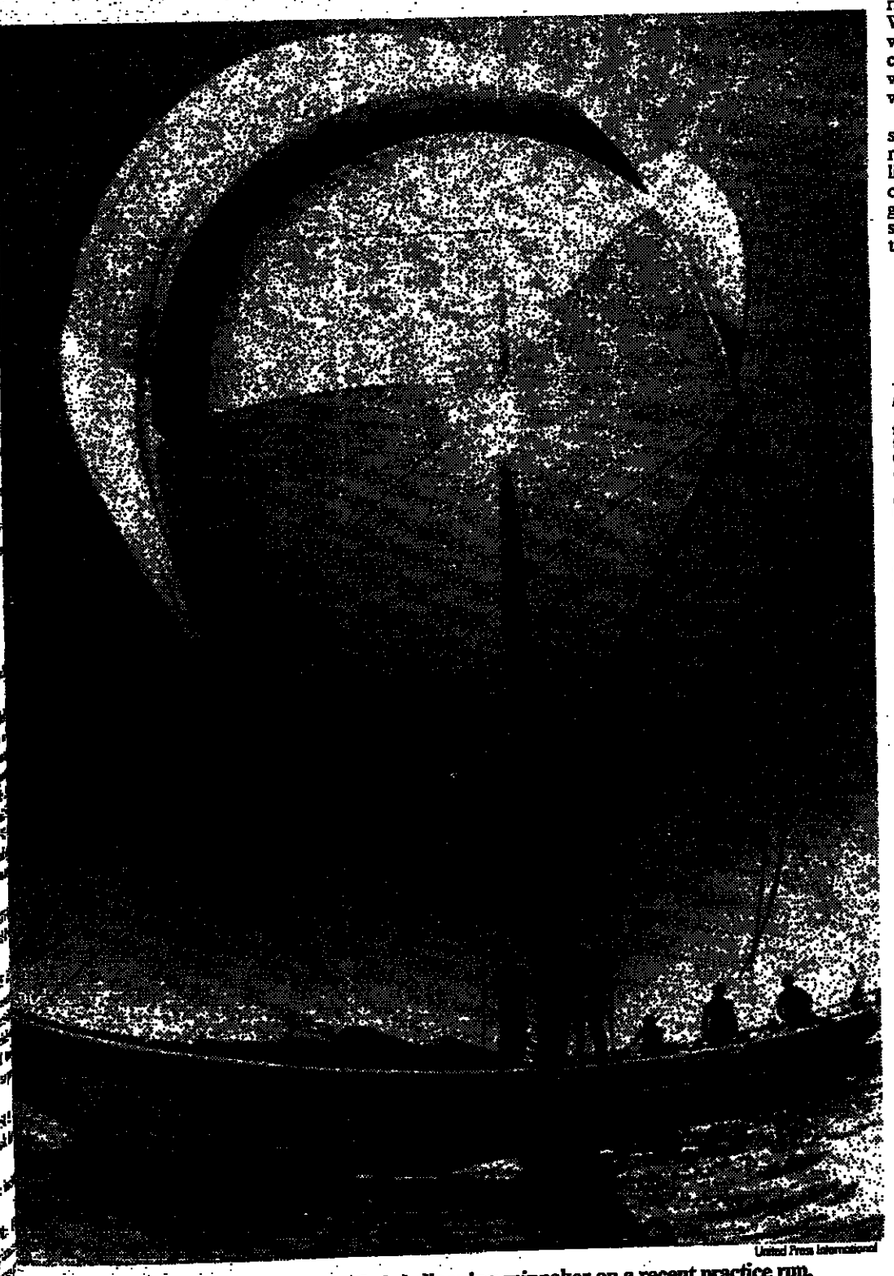
"If you look at history, American business had been immune to federal regulation, whether the steel industry or the coal industry or the railroad industry," Sands said. "You'll see that the government initially became involved over safety regulations for employees."

Two years ago this week, in an Aug. 12 preseason game at Oakland, defensive back Jack Tatum hit Stingley, who was trying to catch a pass, leaving the New England Patriots' wide receiver paralyzed. Later, in his autobiography, "They Call Me Assassin," Tatum described punishing tackles, writing, "I like to believe my best hits border on felonious assault."

Sands is upset by National Football League Commissioner Pete Rozelle's failure to punish Tatum. After calling for Tatum's suspension from football, Sands wrote to Rozelle June 11 requesting a private hearing, saying that he had information to convey on the case, but there has been no hearing.

Rozelle met with Tatum, now with Houston, and his attorney, and recently wrote Tatum that his actions would be watched closely. No punishment was imposed.

"The commissioner did not give Darryl, who is the executive director of player personnel for the Patriots, the courtesy that was due him by at least discussing our information," Sands said.



United Press International

Sverige crewmen looking up at their ballooning spinnaker on a recent practice run.

ustralia, Lionheart Take Semifinals Lead

By William N. Wallace

EWPORT, R.I., Aug. 15 (NYT) Australia and the British yacht nheart were the victors among four yachts in the foreign trials the America's Cup competition Rhode Island Sound yesterday.

n the opening races of the semi-al series to determine the chal-ger for yachting's international ze, the courses were long, 24.3 es, the winds were light, seven ots at best, and the final margins re definitive: Australia beat ince 3 by five minutes and 26 onds, and Lionheart beat Swe-'s Sverige by 2:26.

Among the spectators, King Carl I Gustaf and Queen Silvia of eden had little to cheer, because stralia took command in the h minute after an even start and led without concern about Sver-

The margins at the successive turning marks were 1:01, 1:29, 2:39, 3:40 and 4:05.

In the round-robin series last week, Australia emerged as the fastest of the foreign four, beating Sverige by 1:13 and 2:24. But Australia inexplicably lost to the Swedish yacht Saturday after a poor start by Jim Hardy, the skipper, against Pelle Petterson. Ever the aggressors today in this tough match racing, the Australians sought no repetition of Saturday's race.

Tactical Victory

As expected, the Lionheart-France 3 race was more interesting and remained in doubt for at least two of the six legs. In the round-robin competition France 3 won two of three races against Lionheart, but the smooth seas and low-velocity winds of last week perfectly suited the black-hulled vessel with the white-topped bending mast.

Iain Macdonald-Smith, tactician for Lawrie Smith, the 24-year-old British skipper, made a vital decision early on the opening windward leg, and Lionheart was able to establish a lead, benefiting from its decision not to cover France 3 for two minutes when the latter tacked in shifting breezes. The French lost precious time while on the tack.

In light capricious breezes such as yesterday's, there is usually a right and wrong side of the course to follow upwind in America's Cup racing. The Americans are skillful at choosing the better side — the right-hand or westerly side in a southwest breeze such as yesterday's, or the left-hand easterly Sakonet Point side are the options.

The four-of-seven-race semifinal series was continuing today, with the winners advancing to the finals that begin on Aug. 29.

Alleged Mobsters Indicted, Hunted In Florida Horse-Drugging Scandal

MIRAMAR, Fla., Aug. 15 (AP) — Two men have been arrested and four are being sought in a $500,000 race-fixing scandal at Calder Race Track. A grand jury handed down six sealed indictments Wednesday that were made public yesterday.

They allege that 12 races were rigged between March and August, 1975, in a scheme that involved slipping drugs into water pails. The drugs made the horses sluggish, then the conspirators allegedly bet on the rest of the field.

Police are seeking reputed mobsters Anthony "Tumac" Accetturo, 42, and Vito Davanzo, 53, who are specifically charged with receiving more than $200,000 used to bribe track officials and to place bets. Also sought are a former stable hand and another man accused of drugging horses. An owner, Thomas Griffin, and a trainer, Ellsworth Ewart, are being held.

The scheme is said to have netted the conspirators $500,000. It circumvented post-race testing of winning horses, since the drugs allegedly helped ensure that horses would be losers.

Transactions

BASEBALL

National League

SAN DIEGO—Placed Jerry Turner, outfielder, on the 21-day disabled list. Called up Luis Salazar, outfielder, from Hawaii of the Pacific Coast League.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

ATLANTA—Traded Brian Cabral, linebacker, to Baltimore for an undisclosed draft choice.

DENVER—Placed Tennie Pierce, tight end, on the injured reserve list.

NEW ENGLAND—Placed Steve Schindler, guard, on the injured reserve list. Announced that rookie linebacker Barry Bursel, linebacker, failed his training camp physical.

SAN DIEGO—Traded Bo Matthews, fullback, to New York for a middle-round draft choice in 1981. Waived Stuart Dodds, punter.

ST. LOUIS—Acquired Walter White, tight end, from Los Angeles for an unspecified draft choice.

Art Buchwald

Even Cabbies Have Lost Their Tongues

NEW YORK — I had an interview with the man in the street last week. The proverbial taxi driver was taking me to Madison Square Garden. I was counting on him for the proverbial column on what the New York man in the street was thinking about the Democratic National Convention. The name on his dashboard was Alfred Mancuso. I waited for Mancuso to start the conversation, but there was dead silence in the taxi.

Buchwald

Finally I lost my patience. "Cat got your tongue, Mr. Mancuso?"

"How's that?" he said, stopping for a red light.

"I've been in this taxi for three minutes and you've yet to tell me what's wrong with the country."

"Don't see nuthin' wrong with it as far as I'm concerned — everything is hunky-dory and A-OK."

"Surely you jest, sir," I said. "Are you happy with the choices for president this year?"

"Yep, I really am. When you think there are over 100 million people to choose from, and they managed to find three such outstanding candidates it seems a miracle."

* * *

I looked into the mirror to see if Mancuso was putting me on.

Finally I said, "At the same time you certainly must be looking for someone to find a solution to rampant inflation that cuts through your take-home pay like a knife."

"I'm not for inflation," Mancuso said. "Or against it. I believe in freedom of choice. Some people may want inflation and others may not. It should be a matter of conscience."

We were only 10 blocks from Madison Square Garden and I felt my "man in the street interview" falling through my fingers.

"If the economy doesn't bother you, Mr. Mancuso, then what does?"

"That's a tough one. When you drive a taxi, see, it's very hard to get upset about something. But I'll tell you one thing about this country that bugs me."

* * *

My pad and pen were poised.

He said, "I'm not sure everyone who says to you, 'Have a nice day' really means it. Some people, when they tell you to have a nice day, are sincere, but others just say it out of habit. You can't imagine how many people get out of my cab and none of them remember a half-hour later whether they wished me a nice day or not."

"And you feel that's the thing the man in the street worries about the most?"

"I would think so. No one likes to be lied to."

We were getting terribly close to the convention hall. I made one more stab. "Do you have any objection to telling me whom you favor in the upcoming election?"

* * *

"Let's see. I like Reagan — always have, ever since I saw him on 'Death Valley Days.' He seems to care for the little people in spite of being a movie star. Carter's a good man, too. He goes to church every Sunday and he loves his brother. Anderson is also a fine person. I always trust a man with white hair. But I don't think it's the role of a taxi driver to tell people what he thinks. That isn't what he's paid for. We don't know any more than anybody else — maybe even less."

We arrived at our destination. "As spokesman for the man in the street, you're a dud," I told him.

Mancuso said, "You're the fourth reporter I took to Madison Square Garden today who said the same thing."

Germans Play in Peking

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (AP) — A nine-member German chamber music group gave a concert in Peking yesterday and received an enthusiastic welcome from a capacity audience of 2,000, the Chinese news agency reported. The group, led by Helmut Stern, who had taken refuge in northeast China for 11 years from the Nazi persecution of the Jews, arrived in Peking after touring Shanghai, Shenyang, Changchun and Harbin, where they gave eight concerts.

Mary Blume

The Big Stores of Paris

Add a New Department: Nostalgia

PARIS (IHT) — In these straitened times to talk of actually shopping in Paris would sound frivolous, but why not just talk of shops or, rather, of department stores: grand sprawling edifices such as the Bon Marche or Printemps that are monuments to the excellence of commercial architecture in 19th-century France (domestic architecture is another story, best forgotten). While visiting the Louvre costs 9 francs, a department store tour can — if restraint is shown — be free.

The stores, now somewhat incoherent in plan because of additions built over the years, remain monuments to exuberant middle-class consumerism, with huge central domes as high as a cathedral nave. "Everywhere space had been gained, air and light entered freely, the public moved about as it wished . . . It was the cathedral of modern commerce, solid and light, created for the client," Zola wrote in "Au Bonheur des Dames," a novel based on the phenomenon, new to France, of the department store.

Scholars have traced foreign influence in department store architecture — Louis H. Sullivan's Schlesinger and Mayer (now Carson Pirie Scott) store in Chicago may have inspired the 1905 Samaritaine building — but the results are uniquely French, based on such mixed phenomena as the revocation in 1791 of a law forbidding merchants to sell goods they had not themselves made, the social views of Saint-Simon and Fourier, and the new iron-and-glass architecture based on Paxton's Crystal Palace and developed by engineers, which reached its apogee with the Eiffel Tower.

The elevator was another development that made the department store possible as we know it today. In 1864 in France, Leon Edoux invented the elevator, unaware that Elisha Graves Otis had already done so, and in 1869 a store called A la Ville de Saint-Denis acquired a fine hydraulic lift.

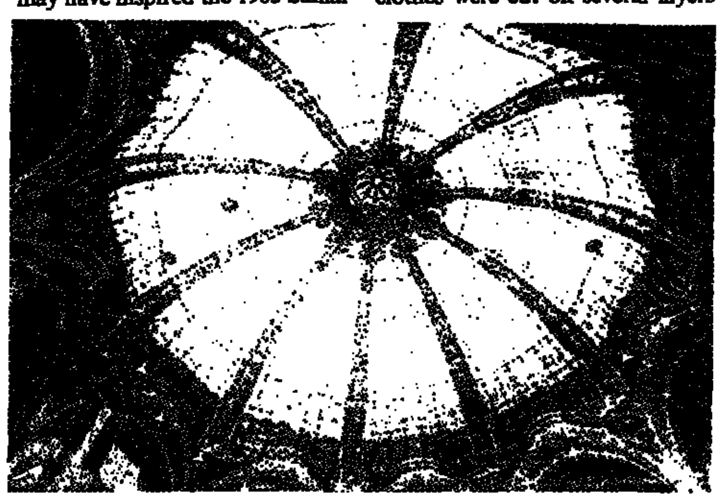
Department stores are the best expression of French 19th-century life, says Bernard Marrey in "Les Grands Magasins" (published by Picard): "Remember the astonishment of Taine at the Great Exposition of 1855: 'Europe has displaced itself to look at merchandise.' "

There were many pioneers such as Pierre Parissot whose Belle Jardiniere (then on the site of the present Hotel-Dieu) in 1824 presented two major innovations: articles were sold at a fixed price and clothes were cut on several layers of fabric, rather than one by one, a form of mass production. Five years later, a merchant named Monsieur Gallois opened Aux Trois Quartiers, on Boulevard de la Madeleine, with 27,000 francs worth of fabrics that his wife had brought as a dowry, and he offered to exchange or give refunds for goods that proved unsuitable.

By 1869 there were enough department stores, most of them now defunct, for employees to strike for a 12-hour work day with Sunday off. Most of the strikers were simply sacked and replaced by saleswomen, more tractable if equally ill-paid. "If you don't have a protector we can't hire you because we pay a very low salary and we don't want a lot of sad people about dying of hunger," one female applicant was told. "Find yourself an *ami* and come back."

A more enlightened employer was Aristide Boucicaut of the Bon Marche, founded in 1869 and still a fine example of 19th-century department store architecture. Boucicaut introduced profit-sharing and gave his staff two meals a day, a library and its own brass band; his widow left part of her fortune to the store's employees. The store's builders were Alexandre Laplanche and later, Louis-Charles Boileau, and its metal framework was by Armand Moissant and, probably, Gustave Eiffel.

The profusion of glass let in natural light to set off the merchandise, the metal framework gave space for the customer to move freely from one counter to another. An important feature of the Bon Marche is the grand staircase, comparable to that of the Opera, where the newly rich and eagerly courted customer could display herself.



The glass dome of Les Galeries Lafayette.

On April 5, 1874, the curate of the Madeleine came to bless the new Printemps store, and its elevators. A fire six years later caused it to be rebuilt and made finer still. "Le Printemps is a garden of industry," wrote an excited journalist — a figure of speech that could only be uttered, and believed, in the 19th century. The new dream palace, as Zola described department stores, was in an area newly hewn by Baron Haussmann and it was richly colored, with a nave that was 20 meters high and 50 meters long. Another amazing innovation soon followed: electric light, including 112 bulbs of Mr. Edison's invention.

Staircase at Au Bon Marche.

The Bon Marche keeps its rather stolid air to this day — it was the favorite store of Mme. de Gaulle — while Printemps is more showy and lively and the Samaritaine, opened in 1905 and extensively rebuilt, remains essentially a down-market emporium.

The Galeries Lafayette, completed in 1920, was the first department store built in reinforced concrete: a new era in store design had begun. Still, the store clung to tradition with a grand staircase, designed in part by Louis Majorelle. The staircase was demolished in 1974.

None of the stores is quite what it was: they couldn't be. Sometimes the transformations are in themselves interesting, as the streamlined 1920 addition to the Bon Marche and the 1926 Magasin 2 of the Samaritaine. In 1931 Aux Trois Quartiers, the oldest department store in Paris, was remodeled in its present sleek transatlantic steamer style by Louis Faure-Dujarric.

Where the features of the old buildings remain, they are not sufficiently respected, Bernard Marrey says. The stores that still have great central halls — the Galeries Lafayette, the Magasins Reunis on Avenue Niel, the Samaritaine, the Bon Marche — seem more interested in covering space than in exploiting it.

Those who want to climb the grand staircases that were once a feature of the 19th-century stores are advised by Mr. Marrey to go to the Rue du Bac entrance of Au Bon Marche, the Rue de la Monnaie door of Samaritaine 2, and the Magasins Reunis on Place de la Republique and on Avenue Niel.

The Galeries Lafayette staircase, says Mr. Marrey, was pulled down when the management learned it was about to be classified as an inviolable historical monument. It still exists in pieces and will supposedly be rebuilt in the new museum of 19th-century art in the former Gare d'Orsay.

The fate of the staircase, Mr. Marrey says, illustrates the division we make these days between the useful and the beautiful. "If we can feel good about the fact that the staircase is not permanently lost, how can we fail to be shocked by this sort of segregation?" he asks. "On one side we have daily life: all plastic, formica, gadgets, nothingness; on the other, we have beauty and culture, mummified in a museum."

PEOPLE:

Saudi Love Story Gets No Entry in Passport

A love story between a young Saudi woman and the American she married began turning sour in Spain because the Saudi government allegedly wants to try her on charges of embarrassing Islam by marrying a Christian without permission. **Huda Kreiner**, formerly Huda al-Tasan, a student at the University of Texas at Arlington, is in hiding in Spain, fearful the Spanish government will deport her to Saudi Arabia because her passport has expired, said her mother-in-law, **Bernice Kreiner**, in Dallas. Two weeks ago Miss al-Tasan married Dallas-based *Frito-Lay* Corp. official **Tim Kreiner** in a mosque in Richardson, a suburb of Dallas. The newlyweds then went to Madrid, where Kreiner had been transferred. The new Mrs. Kreiner went to the Saudi Embassy to renew her passport. Saudi officials told her she had violated Islamic law by marrying a Christian without permission, and refused the renewal. "The Saudis have told her she that can either divorce my son and voluntarily return or she can be forcefully deported to Saudia Arabia," said Mrs. Kreiner in Dallas. "If she is deported, the Saudi officials told her she could face trial for adultery and be put to death."

* * *

Lois Teinowitz, 46, the wife of a Chicago real estate developer has been awarded an estimated $6.8-million divorce settlement in cash, investments and property. Cook County Divorce Court Judge **Charles Fleck**, who approved the settlement, granted Mrs. Teinowitz a divorce from her husband of 24 years, **Philip Teinowitz**, 54, owner of Fleetwood Realty Co. of Chicago. They have been separated since 1975.

* * *

Quote — **Jack Lemmon**, who's being touted as a possible Oscar winner for his portrayal of a man battered by adversity in his new 20th Century-Fox film, "Tribute," on the positive aspect of failure: "The important thing to realize is that failure never hurts anyone. In fact you learn from it. Anyway, how bad can the view from the gutter be, so long as you're looking up?"

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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